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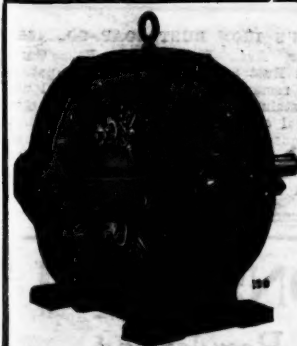
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SIGNIFICANCE OF AUSTRALIAN EVENTS.

Two very significant events have marked the life of Australia in the last half dozen years. One was the enthusiastic reception given to the American fleet on its arrival at Sydney and Melbourne, and the other the movement for compulsory military service. The almost frenzied joy with which the Battleship Fleet was received by the Australians came as a general surprise, but its meaning was soon seen when, in the speeches of the leading men of the Commonwealth, it was made plain that the feeling behind it was that the men of the Antipodes counted on the men of the States if there should ever come a question whether the white men were to occupy an inferior position in the Pacific. They frankly put themselves on record as opposing Japanese extension of empire toward the South and left no doubt that they would protest strongly if the Japanese should attempt to occupy the Philippines. As Great Britain was and is the offensive and defensive ally of Japan, this attitude of Australia could not but make a decided impression upon the British government, and it was not surprising that when the British alliance with Japan came up for renewal several years later objection was made to any provision that would make it mandatory upon England to fight the United States in case the latter was in conflict with Japan.

The battle-cruiser New Zealand, built for the imperial navy by the Commonwealth, was added to the Australian fleet recently and her arrival in Pacific waters was made the occasion of a big demonstration. Some of the newspaper comment was very expressive as interpretative of the sentiment existing in the islands. The tone of the public press may be judged from this quotation from the New Zealand Herald: "It is against Asia that New Zealand and Australia have adopted universal military training. Asia is acquiring fleets and navies which may be overwhelming if the imperial fleet is chained to the North Sea."

The rise of Germany as a naval rival of Great Britain has had much to do with the change in the Antipodean feeling on the subject of naval and military development. The prospect of the British fleet not being free to throw its entire strength into the Pacific in case of a crisis involving the destiny of the Australian colonies has within the last half decade shown the Australasians the necessity of making provision of their own for the protection of their interests instead of depending wholly upon the mighty forces of the empire. This task they are going about with the energy to be looked for in the people of a new country. In another part of this issue we publish some instructive details of the new military law of Australia, which proves beyond doubt that the citizens of that section believe that they are likely at any moment to be brought face to face with a problem that they will have to face in no hesitating manner.

What has happened in the last few years to bring to the Australian people a realization of dangers that may confront them if a certain twist is given to the events of the near future? It certainly cannot be the fear of any European Power or Powers, for the influence of Europe in the Pacific has shown no signs of growing aggressiveness in the last decade. There must have been some new cause, and if it be recalled that the solicitude of Australia as to its future became apparent only after the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, one may obtain a clue to the present state of feeling in the Antipodes.

The Hawaiian Gazette, of Honolulu, in its issue of July 1 called attention to the growth of apprehension in Australasia in regard to possible southward extension of Japanese power, and said: "To combat the Japanese fleet, Australasia already has a respectable

start toward a strong navy, possessing with the New Zealand at least two ships which rank as Dreadnoughts. Moreover, both Australia and New Zealand are engaged in building up large and well trained militia forces, capable of taking the field at any moment. To a citizen of an English-speaking nation, this aggressive spirit is comforting and cheering. It is also gratifying to racial pride, for it conjures up visions of a vast triangle of Anglo-Saxon nations, one in the old world, one in the new world and one in the Antipodes, which in days to come will work together and support one another in times of stress. In the face of such a combination, a yellow peril would be no peril at all."

A further step in enlarging the military powers of Australia was taken on May 8 when the Australian Minister for Defense unfurled the flag of the Commonwealth at the site of the proposed naval base at Cockburn Sound, near Fremantle, which is to be the western base of the Australian fleet. He formally named it the Henderson Fleet Base after Admiral Henderson, who reported to the Australian government on the naval defense requirements of Australia. The Minister stated that the permanent naval base would, when completed, comprise a complete dockyard with shipbuilding arrangements and docking facilities. The construction of complete slips for the laying down and building of battleships and cruisers was being taken into consideration. A floating dock capable of accommodating the largest warship afloat would be provided, in addition to which there would be numerous workshops and foundries for carrying out their shipbuilding works. Accommodation for submarine and torpedo boat destroyers in sea basins fitted with special berthing would also be provided. Coal stations, oil fuel tanks, and oil stations for supplying the fleet are included in the plan, and a naval arsenal is to be constructed. It has been decided to create also a sub-base at Albany, on the south coast of Western Australia.

Nobody of intelligence can read of these large measures under way and planned in Australia without seeing that some great design is back of them all, and that the Antipodean possessions of Great Britain have not suddenly awakened from military lethargy to make a plaything of the taxpayers' money, or to carry on a scheme that has not behind it the inspiration of some high national purpose or the stimulus of some national fear.

What is needed in view of the more immediate possibilities of the future is not so much an alliance with Great Britain, about which the sentimentalists have so much to say, and which might involve us in English continental complications, but an alliance between the United States and the British provinces fronting on the Pacific Ocean. Neither alliance is, of course, a practical possibility, but the Pacific Ocean alliance would at least have an advantage of uniting those who have a common interest and a common ambition to follow the "course of empire which westward takes its way."

In an interview given to the Melbourne correspondent of the New York Sun the Right Hon. Andrew Fisher, until very recently Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, referred to the matter spoken of previously in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the aversion with which the Australian people would regard any alliance between Great Britain and Japan that would make it incumbent upon British soldiers to take sides against the Americans. "Millions of the best and most loyal people of the empire will rejoice when the time limit set for the life of this understanding will have been reached," said Mr. Fisher. "It is inconceivable to think that by this unwise and far from creditable 'understanding' the British Empire, to defend Japan and Japanese interests, might be brought into conflict with the United States. British hearts everywhere would revolt against spilling American blood because of any Japanese alliance. It is absurd to believe that British soldiers and sailors would train their guns upon Americans for a reason supplied by Japan. While Japan may still insist—as I understand she does—that the offensive and defensive alliance is still in force, I want to say that I believe so far as the British people are concerned there is no understanding of such a nature in force to-day and never will be."

A GRAPHIC LESSON AT GETTYSBURG.

The Pennsylvania state memorial on the battlefield of Gettysburg bearing the names of the officers and men who participated in that history-making event, is a sad commentary on our military system as illustrated during the Civil War. When it is noted that there was scarcely a company not to speak of an organization, in the Pennsylvania troops that went into the battle at peace strength, it is too marvelous that the Federal forces were able to make the showing that they did. The only explanation for this is that the ranks of the Confederate organizations were in an even worse condition than those of the North.

The roster of Pennsylvania's 155 regiments engraved on bronze tablets shows that the strength of many of our regiments ran as low as from 160 to 250 officers and men. There were companies which went into the fight with as low as six enlisted men. This was due to the lack of a reserve system by which regiments in the field could be recruited up to something like their authorized strength. Pennsylvania, like other northern states, had no system of making good losses in battle, but new regiments were composed of raw troops, men or-

ganized every time additional troops were called for by the Federal Government.

And should we not with our present system repeat in war this experience in the Civil War? The only difference would be that in a war with a first class power our troops would be called on to meet an army organized along tactical lines with facilities for keeping their veteran organizations recruited up to full strength. Any other nation would have reserves to draw on of the different organizations and would not be placing green regiments in the field with inexperienced officers.

There is not on the statute books any law adequate for the organization of a voluntary army should one be needed. Neither is there any authority for the use of the National Guard in intervening in the affairs of Mexico, for example. Congress has been asked from time to time to pass some legislation for proper organization of a volunteer army and the legal transforming of the Organized Militia into a Federal force. But not until war has been declared, and the troops shall be ready to move will Congress take any steps toward the enactment of laws which are absolutely essential to the conduct of a successful war. And then it will be too late.

Apparently Congress would prefer to send the young men of the country to war unprepared and again lay on the shoulders of the country the burdens of stupendous pension roll, not to speak of sacrificing the best blood of the nation. Congress simply will not study the problems of national defense. It prefers to listen to eloquent tributes to the bravery of the soldiers of the Republic and never gives any serious consideration to the thousands of brave men that have been criminally sacrificed owing to improper laws and poor organization.

Foreign observers ascribe our inerness in the matter of Mexico to our fear of the weakness of our Army and our military system, or lack of system, and are correspondingly contemptuous in their criticism.

The Salt Lake Tribune says: "There appears to be in the minds of many Mexican politicians (there are evidently no statesmen in Mexico just now) the idea that the only way to get Mexicans to unite is to have a war with the United States. The Mexican marplots have done pretty much everything they could think of to provoke this country to intervene in getting rash enough to begin against us an open war. Well, if we are to have a war with Mexico, that is the way it ought to start." The San Antonio Light thinks that Huerta, the de facto President of Mexico, seeks for some reason to foment trouble with this country. It declares that "whatever may be his motive, it is evident that he, and he alone, is the instigator of the so-called anti-American demonstrations that have taken place in the City of Mexico. This is proved by the fact that the greater part of the trouble has been created by El Pais, a newspaper absolutely dominated by Huerta. Editorially, the paper counsels patience and moderation in dealing with the United States, but it continues to print highly sensational and incendiary matter in the guise of news, that produces an effect contrary to that endorsed in the editorial columns."

We wish the journalistic statisticians and editorial writers would recover from the habit of comparing the expense of all their hypothetical benefits to the nation to the cost of a battleship. The latest we note says that the loss by bank failures to a national reserve fund which would safeguard depositors would be "a total of perhaps twenty or thirty millions—less than the life cost of a battleship." It reminds us of the story of the gentleman of color who was complaining to a friend that all he heard from his wife was: "Gib me two dollars, I wants two dollars." "Why, what she do wid all de money you done gib her?" asked the friend. "Oh," said the aggrieved husband, "I ain't gib her none yet." The Navy may not be quite so badly off in the matter of battleships, but it certainly has not a sufficient superfluity to relish having their cost made the stereotyped standard of comparison with other expenditures.

An American correspondent in Japan writes that the reports of hostile feeling there toward this country are much exaggerated. Our correspondent says: "In the midst of the strain of the present situation, with so much unfriendly discussion abroad throughout the countries, the wise Japanese and the high-class Japanese say and do none of the foolish things we read and hear of. Some silly students and the ignorant masses are solely to blame for any evidences of unfriendliness to Americans." Aside from this statement there is abundant evidences of the fact. We have never suspected the government of Japan of having any hostile purpose or feeling toward this country, but the drift of events does not appear to be toward a better understanding.

The public debt of Japan is \$2,165,000,000. That is \$24 a head of her population. But Italy's is \$78 a head, Great Britain's is \$80 and France's is \$160 a head. What makes the debt of Japan seem so heavy, according to the New York Tribune, "is the extraordinary rate at which she is paying it off. For a nation of 53,000,000 to pay off its debt at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year is a performance which may well strain its financial powers; and it may also provoke the inquiry whether it is not more heroic than discreet. Any other nation would remit more of its debt to the future." May this not be one of various indications that Japan is "stripping for a fight?"

The American steamship companies which have already signified their intention to run steamers through the Panama Canal from coast to coast will have enough steamers when the canal is completed according to the Review of Reviews to despatch a ship from the Atlantic or from the Pacific practically every business day throughout the year. This means that there will always be an American coastwise ship in the canal—a ship of a regular line service for general freight on a fixed, announced schedule. In addition, there will be the "tramp" business. The American merchant marine to-day is very much larger and more powerful than those who are unfamiliar with it may imagine. It is in aggregate tonnage the second mercantile fleet in the world—a fleet of 7,714,183 tons, as officially reported on July 1, 1912. Of this significant total 2,949,924 tons is represented by the shipping of the great Northern lakes, but the Atlantic fleet is larger still, or 3,625,595 tons, and the Pacific fleet is 963,319 tons. These vessels, with the craft of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the western rivers, make up the aggregate of 7,714,183 tons, all but 932,101 tons of which is employed in coastwise or domestic commerce. Our coastwise fleet of 6,782,082 tons compares impressively with the 1,380,057 tons of British shipping employed wholly or partly in the coastwise trade of the United Kingdom, or with the entire German merchant marine, in both foreign and coastwise commerce, of 4,503,005 tons, or with the total 2,088,065 tons of France, or with the total 1,452,849 tons of Italy. The coastwise laws have kept alive the spirit of maritime skill and enterprise in the United States. The growth of American shipping has been encouragingly steady in the last decade, increasing from 5,164,839 in 1900 to 7,508,082 tons in 1910, an increase of forty-five per cent. It is the second largest in the world. It is considerably larger than the merchant marine of Germany, which is third, but, of course, it is much smaller than the British merchant marine, which is first. The great preponderance of British tonnage is steam, which is reckoned potentially as two and one-half times that of a sailing ship. There are a great many sailing ships yet under American register.

An exhaustive volume has been issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor describing in detail, with the aid of excellent maps, the inland water route from New York to Beaufort entrance and New River Inlet, N.C., the seacoast and inlets between Beaufort and Winyah Bay, S.C., and the inland water route from Winyah Bay to Key West Fla. The depths of water available on this inland route are as follows: Thirty feet draft, a distance of 422 miles; twenty-one feet, 19 miles; fifteen feet, 512 miles; ten feet, 29 miles; nine feet, 1,595 miles; seven feet, 161 miles; five feet, 946 miles; four feet, 2,529 miles, and three feet, 38 miles; the total mileage being 6,201. When this route is developed to its fullest extent it may prove to be a valuable asset for moving the torpedoboats and destroyers down the Atlantic coast by the inside route, rather than sending them outside where in case of war they might be picked up by the enemy. At present the draft of the destroyers would shut them out of much of this inside route except at high tide perhaps, the draft ranging from 10 feet 11 inches in such craft as the Preston and the Roe to 8 feet 11 inches in the Paul Jones. The draft of torpedoboats varies from two feet eleven inches in the Manly to six feet ten inches in the Bailey. The ultimate development of the inside route may afford depths which will accommodate all the destroyers, which would be somewhat of a task in view of the fact that at present the total distance where the draft is great enough for the maximum-draft destroyer is only 953 out of the six thousand mileage. Within the last few years there has been a wide agitation along the Atlantic coast for the improvement of the inlets and water byways from the northern end of the Atlantic coast to the southern. The approaching opening of the Cape Cod Canal, taken in conjunction with Long Island Sound, will enable the inside route to be extended well up along the New England coast.

Capt. R. H. Pierson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., believes that the weak spot in our present-day recruiting system is the city recruiting office. In the Military Surgeon he says: "Officers who seek this duty are often those who are not wanted with their regiments, superannuated retired officers or 'coffee coolers.' Instances have been known where officers who feared discipline for drunkenness or other harmful habits have taken recruiting details as a means of escaping the observation of superiors. In time of war the service at recruiting stations will be worse instead of better. Our best officers will not be content to do duty away from their commands." Our recruiting officers will challenge the correctness of these statements, and such general charges do great injustice to the many fine officers who have been on recruiting duty and who have been assigned to that duty after hard service in the field. Describing the relations of medical officers to military discipline, Captain Pierson says: "As soon as the first novelty of active service is past volunteers wish to return home. Medical officers are besieged by applicants for discharge and sick leave. Those who have been sick or disabled wish to go home to recuperate instead of returning to the front. If all those who wished were permitted to go to their homes, the Army would melt away like snow in a bright sunlight. Medical officers have to see that none are discharged or furloughed unless by reason of actual necessity. All kinds of influences are used to get men returned to their homes. Line officers are busy with their own work. It is for the medical officers to preserve the integrity of the Army by promptly returning all cured cases to the fighting line and keeping cases of trivial disease and injury at the front. Unless this duty is strictly performed there will be a very small Army and a very big pension roll."

The July number of the U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin contains articles by Surgeon General Stokes, Med. Dir. J. D. Gatewood and T. A. Berryhill, Surgs. R. C. Holcomb, F. L. Pleadwell, E. Thompson, R. A. Bachmann, C. M. Ornan, F. L. Benton, A. Stuart, M. S. Elliott, N. J. Blackwood, P. A. Surgs. R. E. Stoops, L. M. Schmidt and G. B. Crow, Asst. Surgs. W. E. Eaton, R. H. Laning, D. C. Walton, W. A. Bloodorn and J. J. O'Malley, Asst. Surgs. A. R. Schler, Asst. Surgs. J. J. Richardson and W. W. Wilkinson, M.R.C., and Chief Pharmacist E. R. Noyes. Surgeon General Stokes

has a valuable editorial comment on "temperamental fitness" in its application to the Navy. He advises "that methods be developed and standards established whereby the temperamental types can be classified and those who are desirable can be distinguished from those who are temperamentally unsuited for military activities. This study must be applied equally to officers and men, and it is believed that its active prosecution would be well repaid by the results obtained. Much can be learned by careful observation of the conduct of officers and men in grave emergencies. The results of such observations should be made matters of record and should be considered along with the temperamental characteristics before assignments to important or independent duty are made. The success of our arms at sea may depend largely upon the temperamental qualifications of the commander-in-chief. It is believed that no officer should be sent to sea who shows a positive Wassermann reaction, and especially should he be prevented from assuming high command. It is a matter of common observation to see cerebral syphilis develop unexpectedly under mental strain, inducing an unbalanced mind that would be likely to lead to disaster."

"Stray Shots" is the suggestive title which Chaplain M. G. Doran, 10th U.S. Inf., has given to the little paper published weekly at the U.S. Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, the initial number of which has just reached us. In its salutatory this modest little sheet says: "Stray Shots makes its initial bow to the public. Its aim is to furnish the news of the world in general and the Army in particular to us at this institution. We have a population of nearly one thousand men, former members of the Regular Army. They are here because the law so decrees. While that law prevails patience must reign. Beetling brows and muffled oaths avail nothing. A silent resignation to the fate provided will best serve. Time passes swiftly. The day is not far distant when the gates will swing ajar, the fresh air of freedom again be ours, our destiny good or ill, as we may make it." Its four little pages are plentifully besprinkled with aphorisms, one of which should be learned by heart by every military man: "There is plenty of room on the water wagon for all who care to ride." Doubtless this criticism of the commissariat pleased the ten hundred regular boarders within the four walls: "If the gentleman entrusted with the task of making brown gravy to accompany the T-bone steaks served at this great culinary center will take the trouble to read a few lines in any old cook book he will discover that it is impossible to use hot water and produce lumpless gravy. If he has any spark of sympathy in his soul he will realize that uncooked flour is the bosom friend of indigestion. A little regard for the great regiment that feasts here should furnish comfort in the consciousness of duty well performed."

In an article in the New York Herald Col. Robert M. Thompson states that during the mobilization last autumn he asked a number of officers of the Atlantic Fleet: "If you were offered the choice of command, which would you take, the New York or two hundred Orecons?" With a single exception each officer replied: "The New York." The exception was a young officer whose desire to take a gambler's chance prompted him to choose the two hundred Orecons despite the danger known by him. As he afterward explained, "I'd take the 200 to 1 shot." Colonel Thompson adds: "While the spirit of this officer is to be admired, the judgment of the others is to be heartily commended. The New York, that great ship recently launched at the New York Navy Yard, armed with 14-inch guns, with a speed nearly double that of the Oregon of Spanish War fame, with telescopic sights so perfect and with instruments of precision for determining distances varying from 1,500 to 2,500 yards could hit five times out of each 100 shots fired, the New York, or any of the modern battleships, will at 7,500 yards hit seventy or more times out of each 100 shots, and furthermore be able to fire three times as many shots in a given time from each of her guns as could the Oregon from hers. In simple language, the Arkansas, the Wyoming, the Texas, the New York, or any modern battleship could fight two hundred Orecons, destroying them at will, while the modern ship remained out of range of the Oregon's guns."

Lieut. Comdr. Gilbert P. Chase, U.S.N., in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office at New York, writes to the Nautical Gazette, under date July 12, as follows: "I was fortunate enough to attend the reception aboard the Brazilian battleship Minas Geraes, and can give ample testimony to the fact that the effort was a great success. This ship is fitted up with unusual luxuries for a man-of-war, and guests found themselves treading on nicely carpeted gangway ladders and companionway ladders and surrounded by fittings which would compare very favorably with the nicest hotel or the latest liner. The ship was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the genial commander, Captain Costa, and all his officers made everyone feel at home. An excellent band of music furnished the latest dancing tunes, and the refreshments, served by Delmonico, were certainly the best that New York could provide. I am not provided with one of the menu cards tastefully engraved and adorned with Brazilian and American flags, but I assure you that nothing appropriate for such an occasion was left out. The delightful weather, combined with the successful efforts of our visitors, made this an occasion which did signal honors to us and reflected the highest credit upon our visitors. I am sure, His Excellency, Minister Müller, and the officers of the Brazilian navy could not have done more to impress us with their feeling of respect and hospitality."

Striking comments on international relations and the importance of sea power are made by Commodore William H. Beehler, U.S.N., retired, in a letter which he has sent to members of Congress with copies of his "History of the Italian-Turkish War," which was reviewed in our issue of May 10, page 1110. Commodore Beehler served some time as Naval Attaché of the Embassies in Berlin, Rome, and Vienna. In his letter he discusses frankly the relations of Germany and England, and of the United States, England and Japan, concluding as follows: "The history of the world in all ages shows that the weak are a prey to the strong man armed, as was Turkey, and as China has been. Treaties are not respected unless backed by adequate force. They are sacred only in theory and are annulled when de-

sired by either party, as we abrogated our treaty with Russia without Russian consent. Germany deems it wiser to be prepared. She is the only nation that has had no war since 1871, because she was ready. The construction of armaments and war materials has not been ruinous for Germany, but has enriched her. Her compulsory military and naval services are schools that have educated the people to lead in modern industrial progress—blessings, indeed, so that Germans prosper at home and no longer emigrate."

The completion of the Cape Cod Canal is promised by June 3, 1915, it having been granted a year's extension, with permission to issue additional stocks and bonds. Work was begun June 21, 1909. Every Evening of Wilmington, Del., calls attention to the fact that this canal is the first link in the chain of inland waterways planned to extend from Boston, Mass., to Beaufort, N.C., so as to permit of a large part of the Atlantic coastwise trade being conveyed through safe waters, instead of subjected to the dangers of a tempestuous ocean. By the Delaware and Raritan Canal connection is to be made with the Delaware River, above Philadelphia, and by the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, fourteen miles in length, connection between the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays will be established. Work on the canals south of Norfolk has been under way for a long time. The Chesapeake and Delaware, with a general width of only twenty-three feet, is available to vessels of only narrow beam. It will have to be deepened and widened to make it an effective part of the general system, and the Federal Government has been asked to purchase outright and then enlarge it appropriately. Bills to this end have been introduced in Congress, and no opposition to them has developed.

The Chattanooga Encampment Association announces that it has received word from the War Department that two full regiments of United States troops will be at Fort Oglethorpe for the forty-seventh national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in September. The regiments are the 11th Cavalry, already stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, and the 17th Infantry, stationed at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga. The 11th Cavalry is recruited to 700 men, while the 17th Infantry is recruited to 800, making a total of 1,500 men. Special parades and drills will be given by these regiments during the encampment for the entertainment of the visiting veterans and their friends. The 11th Cavalry is now on an itinerary through the battlefield section of Virginia, but Secretary of War Garrison assures that local encampment association that it will be back in Chattanooga before the G.A.R. encampment. It is also announced that Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, will deliver the oration at the annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, which will be held at Chattanooga Sept. 15 to 17, during the national encampment of the G.A.R. It is estimated that fully 1,000 veterans will attend the Cumberland reunion.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, in a spasm of overconfidence and a forgetfulness of what actual military preparation means and is designed to effect, has the following little editorial rhapsody: "A writer is worried about a possible invasion of this country by an army of 150,000. Where would they get the transports, and what would they do when 20,000,000 men of fighting age rushed to give them a spank and good ducking?" The answer to the question is very easy, declares the Salt Lake Tribune. "There are abundance of transports to be hired throughout the world, and a well trained army of 150,000 men that might obtain a foothold in this country would cut up the raw 20,000,000 men of fighting age who might come against them as a good, stout, sharp cutting machine would cut up green alfalfa that is fed into it."

Recently a petty and slanderous gossipmonger was given a well deserved lesson, pointing a way by which prominent personages in public life may protect themselves from unjust attacks. "What a pity it is," says a correspondent apropos of this, "that some method cannot be devised to stop the slanderous and ignorant abuse heaped upon our most upright and honorable institutions by crack-brained demagogues in Congress. I am speaking, of course, of the recent utterances of certain members of Congress against the U.S.M.A. and the U.S.N.A. Would that these self-same Congressmen were only a fractional part as devoted to 'Duty—Honor—Country' as the institutions that are periodically subject to these cowardly attacks by ignorant tricksters seeking to make political capital."

Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, former Secretary of State of New Jersey, returned in the Hamburg-American liner Imperator after a trip around the world. He brought back, as the New York Tribune informs us, "some impressions of the Philippines strong enough to drive under cover any who favored giving up the islands. Never in the history of colonial government, he said, has there been better work accomplished than that which this Government has done in upbuilding the islands. Nineteenth of the American people, he declared, do not know what this country has done with its colony and he thought it was time that they were informed that the United States is the greatest of all colonizers."

The three officers of the U.S.S. Idaho, who recently received congratulatory letters for the successful gunnery, were Comdr. A. M. Cook, executive officer; Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Huff, ordnance officer, and Ensign Marion C. Robertson. In the opinion of Capt. W. L. Howard, commanding the Idaho, the three officers named contributed most to the successful record of the ship during the year. The Idaho as we previously stated attained the highest final merit in gunnery of the twenty-one vessels competing in the battleship class during the year ending June 30, 1913, and was awarded the gunnery trophy.

Troop G, 2d U.S. Cavalry, Lieut. Howard R. Smalley commanding, holds the highest record in the proficiency test of field firing with an average of over two hits per man. Six troops of the regiment have completed the test.

THE SERVICES URGED TO VOTE.

In a speech at Los Angeles, Cal., July 24, 1913, Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, dwelt upon the importance of exercising the franchise as a duty of citizenship, saying, in part:

"We have too large a class of citizens—generally well educated and well-to-do—who abdicate the kingly right of suffrage. A way should be devised to make it easy for them to vote and then require it of them. Each state in the Union should pass a law for the compulsory exercise of the ballot on the part of every qualified voter. There is hardly an election anywhere in our country, outside of Presidential years, where the issue is not carried by a minority of the electorate. More voters usually abstain from voting than would be necessary to change the result."

"In Massachusetts, some years ago, in an important election only forty-eight per cent. of the qualified voters went to the polls. In your own state, in 1906, a vote upon the sinking funds for debts contracted by San Francisco, San Jose and Santa Clara, was determined by only .295 of the votes cast for candidates to office; and here also you have decided such important issues as those of taxation, municipal banking and home rule, with as low as from .295 to .314 of the vote cast for candidates. In 1900 only thirty-five per cent. of the whole electorate in Texas voted for an important amendment to the state constitution."

"Thus are the sovereign voters of this Republic abdicating the most important duty of citizenship. Should they be allowed in this way to desert any more than a man should be allowed the right to desert the Army in time of war? If we require our citizens, as we very properly do, to serve on the jury, to bear arms when called upon, to obey any process of the court, however much he may object in giving testimony, to work on the roads in many districts, and to pay taxes whether he approves of them or not, may we not also make it compulsory for him to vote; for the chief and most far-reaching attribute of citizenship is the use of the ballot."

"Provision should be made by every state so as to make voting easy. There should be a law by which all officers and enlisted men in the Army and Navy, all other public officials who are employed away from their place of residence, all college students who are of age, and all drummers and railroad men who cannot control their movements, can vote by mail. This provision should be and can be properly safeguarded. It is not difficult. While men and officers in the Army and Navy and in civil government employment should not be active in politics, they should not be deprived of the franchise, but should be required to vote and give their intelligent direction to public policies and the election of public officials."

"Can a man be a good American citizen who dodges the duty of voting? If St. Paul gloried in his Roman citizenship in the first century, under one of the greatest despots in history, how much more should an American citizen in the twentieth century esteem this birthright of freedom. If he can forget his duty, the state must compel him to recall it. We have come to a time in our national life when the compulsory ballot must at least be given a fair test."

CONTROLLING RIVER FLOODS.

One of the best presentations of the question of controlling river floods has been given by Col. C. McD. Townsend, Corps of Engrs., in the paper read at a recent meeting of the Drainage Congress in St. Louis, and now appearing in the July-August Journal of the Corps of Engineers. This can be said of it despite the pessimistic tone as to the attention to be expected from the public which is found in his remark that "I could name other cities where the conditions are as dangerous as at Dayton or Columbus, but the lessons of the flood will be forgotten with the burial of its dead." In this paper Colonel Townsend sets forth clearly the position taken by those who do not believe that the destruction of forests is responsible for the floods. To the superficial observer it may seem that the water-retaining power of humus, or decayed leaves, is too patent to need proof and that when the forests are cut down there is no longer any humus, and hence the rainfall has a tendency to run off quickly instead of being stored up among the trees, to flow off gradually. Opponents of forestation as a cure for floods argue that floods do not rise from the melting of snows by the direct action of the sun; that this process is so slow that the water which flows off would not raise a river to mid-stage; that floods occur when on a layer of snow there falls a copious supply of rain, and both the rain and melted snow enter the stream simultaneously; and that under such conditions the forest, instead of being beneficial, is injurious. On cleared land the wind tends to blow the snow from the ridges and piles it in immense masses in the ravines, while in the forests the snow is uniformly distributed. A few days of sunshine dries out the ridges in the open field and melts sufficient snow in the forest to saturate with water the underlying humus. If a heavy rainfall then occurs, the forest humus, being saturated, can absorb no more water, and the combined rain and snow of the forest flows into the streams, while in the cleared land, the ridges having dried out, absorb a large portion of the rainfall, and the snowdrifts expose a much smaller surface to the action of rain. Moreover, during periods of great drought the forest humus and long, deep tree roots also absorb more water than grass and farm crops, and retard the run-off at a time when it is most needed for low water navigation. They therefore maintain that a forest is a fair-weather friend of some use in regulating the mid-stages of a river, but an utter failure when most needed—that is, during extreme floods or extreme low water. It requires from twenty to fifty years to produce a good forest growth, and over a century for the leaves of that forest to decay in sufficient quantities to produce the humus which will be satisfactory as an absorbent of rainfall.

Taking up the area of land required to develop the trees sufficient to reduce the floods, if the humus would do all that is claimed for it, the essayist gave figures to show that to reduce the height of the 1912 flood at Memphis to the next highest on record would require a forest reservation of about 566,000 square miles, an area exceeding the parts of Wyoming and Montana drained by the Missouri River, and North and South Dakota, the part of Minnesota drained by the Upper Mississippi, and the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. Too much valuable farming land would have to be converted into wilderness to make this scheme practicable.

As to controlling floods with reservoirs, the paper

called attention to the difficulty of so operating them as not to have the benefit of one section bring injury to another, reducing the problem at last to the question of whose ox is to be gored. Colonel Townsend's remedy for the floods is the development of the levee system, which he said is practicable as the laws governing the flow of water in a confined stream have been carefully studied and the construction of levees is just as susceptible of mathematical analysis as other engineering problems.

THE ART OF KILLING IN PEACE.

Our effervescent contemporary Life announces a reward of three hundred dollars for the best arraignment of war in five hundred words or less. At the same time it publishes a grimly ironical review of the annual slaughter of human beings in our big cities. In view of this yearly accident loss of life, which equals the losses of some of the big battles of our history, Life should offer another reward, this time for the best arraignment of the slaughters of peace. Life's satire is entitled "A New Popular Sport," and reads as follows:

"The technique of the art of killing people in large cities does not seem to be so complete as it should be. For example, in the streets of New York in the year nineteen eleven five hundred and thirty-two people were killed by automobiles. In addition to this, over thirteen thousand people were injured in the same city by automobiles. While the exact figures are not available, nineteen twelve exceeds this, and nineteen thirteen promises to exceed nineteen twelve."

"In almost all of our popular amusements which draw crowds the affair is advertised beforehand, and an opportunity given to the spectators to witness the proceedings. But with the exciting and sensational sport of killing people there is no system. No opportunity is afforded to the thousands who have the price to see it done. The chauffeur and a few ordinary folks who happen to be near the scene by chance are usually the sole spectators. Even the police are slighted."

"Would it not be more in accordance with the modern spirit of efficiency to detail every year five or six hundred victims and have the killing arranged according to a fixed program? The gate receipts would be enormous. These could be placed in a fund in order to defend the various chauffeurs if necessary from criminal prosecution—this archaic method still being in force against these gentlemen. It must also be remembered that our popular amusements are very few in number. One can go to a football game almost any time without seeing anyone actually killed. The same thing is true of baseball and other sports."

"It is possible that some hypocritical people may object to this on the ground that it would tend to place us on the same level with uncivilized nations who indulge in the fascination of bull fights. But this, it appears to us, is an old-fashioned way of viewing the matter."

Life, in trying to be funny in answering the question, "Why do we need more battleships?" says: "Now, if we were a nation, like Canada, which had no battleships at all, then, of course, we would not need any more battleships, because that would be impossible, inasmuch as we would have no nucleus of battleships to which to add the augmentary battleships. Anybody ought to know that. Assuredly we need more battleships." In always looking for the ludicrous side of things the editor of Life has overlooked the fact that Canada has far more battleships for its defense than this country, all the warships of Great Britain being behind the Dominion. Let some nation attack Canada and it would soon hear the roar of guns from the broadsides of the British Dreadnoughts.

A CHAPTER FROM FRENCH EXPERIENCE.

In the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association for July Brig. Gen. James Parker, U.S.A., has a review of a work by Capt. G. Noix, of the French General Staff, on the "Expedition du Mexique, 1861-1867." Summing up his conclusions, General Parker tells us that a study of Captain Noix's work would seem to bring out the following facts:

"The excuse for the French intervention was the failure to pay interest of the public debt and the general disorder in Mexico. This disorder was due primarily to penance, poor wages, poor food of the laboring classes, cheap drink, lack of education, and heavy taxation of the poor; taxation of necessities, exemption from taxation of luxuries; exemption from taxation of land, resulting in the territory of the nation being parcelled out among a few great land holders, who were thereby enabled to maintain feudal conditions among their tenant farmers. 'Owing to these conditions the normal condition of Mexico from 1820 to 1877 was almost continuous warfare.'

"The French occupation was not a conquest, but an intervention. Its primary object was to restore order, and to establish a protectorate. Mexico was to retain her autonomy under the suzerainty of France. Incidentally, a monarch form of government was adopted, and the clerical party and the Catholic Church upheld."

"In spite of many obstacles, including the opposition of the United States, the invading French forces obtained the active assistance of many of the best men of Mexico in the work of government."

"Similarly they were able to enlist as allies a force of over 30,000 Mexicans. These troops were usually faithful and for many purposes efficient. That they were not more so was due largely to lack of pay, the government being at times impoverished."

"The establishment of the new government was primarily dependent on the ability of the French to occupy with their army the City of Mexico."

"The military problem of the occupation of the City of Mexico virtually became the problem of the translation of 30,000 men through the deadly and barren regions of the coast to the fertile and healthy plateaus of the interior, where supplies were abundant. The French army could then practically cut loose, as far as food supplies were concerned, from its base at Vera Cruz."

"Behind fortifications the Mexicans fought bravely, in the open poorly. For this reason it was often of advantage to turn fortified towns occupied by the enemy, instead of attacking them. In the open the Mexicans were no match for trained troops of Europe. The Mexican army in no one engagement numbered over 15,000 men."

"A large proportion of the Mexican forces were mounted. They were able to make long marches, strike quickly the communications, depots and detachments of

the French. To oppose them extraordinary marches were often made by the French infantry."

"The French cavalry, small in numbers, but highly trained, were of enormous value in this war. Charging with the sword, they often decided the combat before the supporting infantry and artillery could come up; with the carbine they were defensively, as well as offensively, the best of infantry, and their mobility made it possible to reach quickly important points, to cross with facility mountain ranges and deserts, making marches which would be difficult, if not impossible, to infantry. The proportion of mounted troops in the French eventually became very large, as, in addition to the Mexican allied cavalry, which numbered many regiments, the French organized a large contingent of 'Contre Guerrillas,' being a kind of mounted infantry, mounted on native ponies and used for partisan warfare."

"The most formidable enemy the French had to encounter were the guerrilla bands, some serving through patriotism, some through hope of plunder, which infested the whole of Mexico. These bands were mounted, lived off the country, seldom gave quarter, made war on the wagon trains, the depots and the outlying detachments of the French, persecuted the French sympathizers and forced the inhabitants into the hostile army. To oppose these guerrillas the French had to use large numbers of mounted troops operating in small detachments."

"The French attempt to establish a protectorate and bring about law and order throughout Mexico would without doubt have succeeded had it not been for the opposition of the people of the United States to the French occupation and the 'aid and comfort' extended by the American nation to the Mexican insurgents."

In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 23, 1912, page 913, we noticed a work on the same subject by another officer of the French army, Col. Charles Blanchot, retired, of which we said:

"The author insists that it was not in the purposes of the French intervention to make Maximilian emperor of Mexico, and that France did not make him a victim of her ill-starred plans. He seeks to prove that Maximilian was thrust upon Napoleon III., whose chief idea was to re-establish in Mexico the old Company of the Indies by 'leaving to Mexico its autonomy consecrated and fortified by a French protectorate.' While not sparing of his words in denouncing any apparent lack of straightforwardness in the allies of France and in the United States, Colonel Blanchot naively remarks that 'it was necessary at any cost that Napoleon should not let the least glimmer of his designs be seen, and consequently to arrive at his goal he followed those devious side paths which international politics demanded.'"

FOR A NAVAL RESERVE.

In conjunction with the attempt at Washington to establish a National Naval Reserve, Capt. Randolph Huntington Miner, of Los Angeles, is working out a plan whereby he hopes to secure the enrolment of 15,000 men for the reserve on the Pacific coast as soon as Congress, by special act, makes this enrolment possible. It is in line with that proposed by Capt. Ira Harris, late of the Navy, of which we have given an account.

Already the enrolment of men for the reserve has been started in Washington in an effort to test its popularity with the people. Captain Miner, who is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, and resigned from the Navy in 1895 while holding the rank of lieutenant, has had the practical experience of naval warfare, has shouldered most of the work of promoting the idea of the Naval Reserve on the Pacific coast, where its need is most keenly felt, and has prepared an elaborate plan whereby the efficiency of such a force on the coast in time of peace or war is set forth.

An act of Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint the necessary officers for the Naval Reserve and setting aside the small appropriation to cover its maintenance, is hoped for within a short time by the naval officers interested in its establishment.

In the East Captain Harris is handling the work of promotion which Captain Miner has taken up in the West.

Captain Miner's plan of distribution of this force on the coast is most complete in detail, offering protection to the now unprotected harbors of the coast in time of war and arranging for the enrolment of an efficient force in the coast districts to man the ships of the reserve fleet. Here are some of the salient features of the plan mapped out by Captain Miner as to the operation and distribution of a Naval Reserve on the Pacific coast:

First—An enrolment of 15,000 men from the big coast cities and the cities of the back country.

Second—The districting of the coast into four districts and the assignment of the reserve to their particular districts.

Third—The distribution of the battleships, cruisers, gunboats and other vessels of the reserve fleet now on the coast to the four big coast harbors, stationing four ships at Puget Sound, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Fourth—The use of these ships as training stations and equipment armories for the reserve, giving them a practical knowledge of the operating of battleships.

Fifth—Appointment of officers of every rank in the reserve and a proper reserve uniform.

Sixth—Selection of the men, using the 10,000 former officers and men of the United States now in the country as a nucleus about which to form the national reserve of 50,000 men.

AUSTRALIA'S MILITARY LAW IN OPERATION.

The defense act of Australia requires that, excepting certain exemptions, all the male inhabitants of Australia are liable for service as follows:

- From 12 to 14 years of age in the junior cadets.
 - From 14 to 18 years of age in the senior cadets.
 - From 18 to 25 years of age in the citizen forces.
 - From 25 to 26 years of age in the citizen forces.
- Provided that, except in time of imminent danger of war, service under paragraph D shall be limited to one registration or muster parade. The New Zealand scheme is practically the same.

The following schedule of annual training is called for:

- In the junior cadets, 120 hours; (b) in the senior cadets, four whole day drills, twelve half-day drills and twenty-four night drills; (c) in the citizen forces, sixteen whole day drills or their equivalent, of which not less than eight shall be in camps of continuous training.

William Campbell, who has just returned to England from Australia, writes of the training as follows, as quoted in the New York Times:

"It was my privilege to attend the first camp of the

trainees in New South Wales. This was occupied by 950 of the 39th Regiment, under Colonel Simpson, late of the East Surrey Volunteers. Slouch hats, khaki Garibaldi shirts, riding breeches, puttees and yellow-colored boots formed their uniform. They were armed with the short Lee-Enfield rifle, and had the new web equipment. As the boys were very young and raw, they naturally appeared somewhat gawky, but eight days' training made a wonderful difference. Discipline was excellent in the colonial sense of the term, and might have been perfect if the regiment had possessed more experienced officers and younger instructors.

"As this was the first year of the regiment's existence, recruit drill and simple company movements were all that was attempted. At first I was a little disappointed. There was a slowness and lack of precision which might have been avoided. However, on the last day of the camp I was present when Colonel Wallace, the commandant, made his inspection. Results of the eight days' training were almost wonderful. Companies moved with precision and cheerfulness, and esprit de corps was already apparent.

"On arriving in New Zealand I was thrown right into the middle of the new ideal. In Auckland I made a round of the junior cadets (twelve to fourteen). Schoolmasters were their officers, and excellent officers, too. The boys were rigged in a blue jersey, knickers, forage cap, belt and dummy rifles, almost akin to our Boys' Brigade in Britain. Physical and company drills, with shooting at a miniature rifle range, was their work. It was really inspiring to watch the proud little lads marching round. As a lieutenant of the Boys' Brigade, I was then convinced that the Boys' Brigade Council of Great Britain had made a great mistake in refusing Lord Haldane's suggestion that they should come under the direction of the War Office and form the basis of a national cadet scheme such as I have commented on."

WORK OF GENERAL CARTER'S DIVISION.

We published July 12, page 1389, a description by Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., of the night work of his brigade. A similar account is given by General Edwards in a letter addressed to Senator Root. In this General Edwards says:

"It has been my good fortune to command the 6th Brigade of the 2d Division, the first division of Regulars that has been regularly organized in peace time since the Civil War.

"Let me review the facts within my own knowledge during the last three months, which will better exemplify the progress made and which facts and experiences are typical of the other organizations of this division. I was in command of the large post at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. G.O. No. 9, putting in effect that part of the enunciated military policy which was in the province of the War Department without additional legislation, had been received at the post but two days. I in the meantime had been relieved and given another assignment. A telegram was received ordering the 4th Field Artillery, part of my former command, to report to Texas City as divisional Artillery. The day after at about twenty minutes to six in the evening I received a telegram assigning me to command the newly created 6th Brigade, composed of the 11th, the 18th and the 22d Regiments of Infantry. Twenty minutes later I received a telegram to report my brigade at Texas City. The 11th Infantry was stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, the 18th Infantry at Fort Mackenzie, Sheridan, Wyo., and at Missoula, Mont., the 22d Infantry being on the Mexican border with headquarters at El Paso, Texas, and with patrols and detachments at some twenty different points along the Rio Grande. The 11th Infantry with all its equipment got away in eleven hours, the 4th Field Artillery with all its equipment and pack mules in twenty-three hours. In 1911, when the maneuver division was organized in San Antonio, it took these same troops nine days to depart from Fort Russell.

"On Feb. 28 the 22d Infantry and the 11th Infantry pulled into Texas City, shortly followed by the 18th Infantry. I have no knowledge that military history furnished such a record accomplishment of brigade concentration.

"As illustrating the stupendousness of our problem of concentration, one might place the organizations of this brigade at several points within the continental limits of Europe, which we find to be scarcely of sufficient extent. It is necessary to go almost to the Arctic Circle. We place one battalion of the 18th Infantry at Archangel, Russia, on the White Sea; headquarters and two battalions 18th Infantry at St. Petersburg; the 11th Infantry at Danzig, Germany, on the Baltic Sea; and the 22d Infantry headquarters at Trieste, Austria, on the Adriatic Sea, with patrols stretched along the Balkan frontier. Now let Bordeaux or Biarritz, on the Bay of Biscay, be the Texas City of the comparison. In five days the brigade, organized on paper two days before it started and its commander assigned twenty minutes before departure, arrived at the point of concentration. The concentration mileage was 6,200 miles.

"After concentration at the point of supposed embarkation came the problem of mobilization, including the supply of this fighting unit with arms, ammunition, equipment, clothing and transportation. Theoretically all these supplies should have come with the regiments; but, as is usual in all such cases, they did not have a complete supply of these articles. Few preparations had been made for this hasty concentration. To-day, so far as supplies go, and leaving out the always absent though absolutely necessary combat wagons, with which we have not been supplied yet, we are ready.

"Simultaneously with this furnishing of supplies came the real mobilization; battalions joined regiments; officers of the same regiment were introduced to one another; the brigade commander had to get acquainted with the colonels and other officers of his command—one of the most essential things of competent mobilization—a knowledge that may be essential to success in actual warfare.

"This brigade went upon the principle, not knowing how soon we might be called into active service, that every advantage should be taken to attempt those things that our home stations did not provide opportunity for attempting; namely, the training of the brigade proper, assuming that the battalions, and even the regiments, already were trained units. The deficiencies in the company, the battalion and the regiment, clearly apparent incidental to the brigade training, then must be corrected. To do this work a program of three days' brigade training and two for the regiment, with Sunday left for complete rest and Saturday for the usual inspection, was decided upon. Everybody went at the work with a will, the brigade commander confessing that he was going to learn more out of this opportunity than any other officer.

"The first problem worked out was the attack of an

assumed entrenched enemy. The great difficulties of the transmission of orders to make the brigade work like a unit without telegraph wires to its various parts immediately became apparent.

"It must be realized that my present brigade, much below our absurdly small peace strength, practically occupies a mile and a half on the road without and two miles with its transportation, and in war strength twice this distance; that even in the attack formation its depth, with the various supports and reserves, is a mile and a quarter. It was a real problem presenting lessons that cannot be learned by book or by lecture, however brilliant be the general, without the actual handling in peace time of the various units of his command. Upon my word, my dear Senator, the lack of such practical knowledge on the part of brigade commanders and their subordinate commanders may amount to at least a disastrous loss of lives when one stops to think of the possible functions of this tactical unit, the brigade.

"These problems were followed by others of the same nature, and then came those of the outpost, the convoy, advance guard, rear guard, of the care and transportation of the wounded, and last and least those of the defense. Each problem was followed by a critique, generally on the ground, which amounted to a conference in which everybody participated and where our deficiencies and difficulties were unanimously admitted with the common decision to correct them. For instance, it was found that we did not understand the use of mounted scouts—those fifteen pairs of eyes and ears that are so essential when properly used by a regiment of Infantry. Much attention was paid to these scouts and their use by dividing them up for officers' reconnaissance and combat patrols with a system of communication, and it was apparent that really wonderful work can be performed, both in gaining and in transmitting information and orders. Each day saw real progress.

"The varied uses of the machine gun with regiment and with brigade were tried and studied.

"Each problem was worked out at brigade headquarters. Much attention was paid to the preparation of field orders and their communication to the colonel, by him to the battalion commanders and by them to the company commanders, who were then specially charged to see that not only the non-commissioned officers, but every man in the ranks was advised of the purpose of the day's work and the important part that even a private might play in it and keep up his interest.

"I must not state here what was in the minds of all of us and how this training might immediately be of critical use to the nation, but that fact was not lost sight of by any of us.

"Then came work in the use of other arms in the proper proportion—the Cavalry, the Field or Mountain Artillery, the divisional troops of this real division, with the Infantry brigade, called the reinforced brigade. After this training came contact problems with the other brigades, followed by critiques. Then came valuable division maneuvers of attack and defense. The 5th Brigade from Galveston joined the Texas City command, encamped along the bay front, and finally wound up with what we all think was the best division maneuver we have seen in the Service, showing a skill of officers and men which, to say the least, was gratifying. Then the whole division assembled in review and marched past, the most inspiring sight to any professional soldier because they were all trained and they were all Regulars.

"Now, my dear Senator, comes a statement that cannot help giving you gratification; that is, the results of the splendid system of higher military education inaugurated during your administration.

"The graduates of the Line and Staff College at Leavenworth, of the various other schools and of the War College are called highbrows in the Service. Fortunately the 6th Brigade has many of them. Their hard study was of inestimable value not only in the training, but also in the discussions that followed in the various critiques or conferences. The best of these highbrows admitted that this, what I have called golden, opportunity was the first time they had had to make practical use of their training and modify the theoretical to the real. Their contact with the men who had been continually at the practical was as beneficial to them as was the theoretical knowledge beneficial to the men who had not left their regiments."

NAVY SHORTAGE OF TORPEDOES.

The members of the House Naval Committee who have been making a trip of inspection to naval stations on the Atlantic coast visited the torpedo making plant at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, R.I., on July 18, and next day inspected the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard. The members were much impressed by the fact that the capacity of the plant at the Torpedo Station was only 100 torpedoes a year. Several of the visitors said they had read with interest the article, "Navy Efficiency a Public Duty," by Capt. William S. Sims, commander of the Atlantic Torpedo Flotilla, and that they would take steps to have appropriate recommendations to give the Navy the supply of torpedoes it needed. Congressman Fred A. Britten, of Illinois, a member of the House Naval Committee, on his arrival in the Charlestown Navy Yard said: "On returning to Washington I shall introduce a bill to double the capacity of the Torpedo Station at Newport. Our committee, which spent three days there, learned that the New York plant was only turning out 200 a year and that some of the torpedoboat destroyers now in commission have not enough torpedoes to fire more than one shot. If war were declared to-morrow we should be in a sorry plight so far as torpedo defense was concerned." Mr. Britten spoke enthusiastically of the naval stations in Norfolk and Newport, and said that in his opinion they should be made the principal naval bases of the country, with Philadelphia, New York and Boston as repair yards. "All the so-called Southern yards should be abolished," he added. "Their only use is to fatten the popularity of Southern Congressmen."

In comment on Mr. Britten's statement the New York Times quotes "a prominent ordnance officer" of the Navy, stationed at Washington, as saying that the shortage of torpedoes in the Navy discovered by the Congressmen "had been notorious for the last ten years. We have made no effort to conceal the fact," said this officer, "for we want the deficiency to be supplied just as soon as it can be. The same holds true of one or two other matters of ordnance. A former Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance made the remark when the fleet started around the world that if the boys had to fight anybody they would have just twenty minutes of fight in their magazines."

"This remark has been passed all over the earth through the medium of army and navy clubs, and its meaning is well understood. All the other leading navies

of the world carry high explosive shells on every battleship afloat. We do not, and if war should come suddenly we would be handicapped for a time to make up the deficiency against an enemy already prepared in this respect.

"The same thing is true of torpedoes. We have been buying them abroad, but the contracts have been small, comparatively, and slow in being carried out. Five years ago Congress authorized a torpedo factory, and one was built at Newport, but it is limited in its capacity and output. I believe its best mark would be 150 torpedoes in a year, and it has not so far made over 100 in a year.

"The charge that we have on hand only enough for one round against an enemy is slightly incongruous. The use of a torpedo is hardly to be compared with a round of shots in gunfire. Circumstances and opportunity govern the use of the torpedo. We have enough for a small war, and in case of a great struggle we would have to put money into the manufacture speedily and expedite the output. But for the present there should be annually at least 1,000 torpedoes contracted for until the deficiency is made up."

AVIATION NOTES.

Major A. H. Hewetson, of the Royal Artillery Corps, British army, and a member of the military flying corps, was killed at the army aerodrome at Salisbury, England, July 17, by the falling of his monoplane a distance of 100 feet. The machine took too sharp a turn and overbalanced. On striking the ground the motor exploded and burned the aeroplane to ashes.

Lieutenant Stoll, a German army aviator, died on July 16 from the effects of injuries sustained the day before in an aeroplane accident at Jueterborg. While landing with a passenger Lieutenant Stoll's machine struck the top of a tree, overturned and threw the occupants to the ground. The passenger was not injured.

The German military dirigible balloon Schutte-Lanz, with neither crew nor pilot on board, while at anchor on the military parade ground, broke her mooring chains buried six and one-half feet in the earth when a gust struck her. The sentries tried to hold her down and were lifted into the air. One loosened his hold soon after leaving earth, but the other held fast until exhausted and was then hurled to the ground and killed. The dirigible landed an hour afterward near the village of Erpel.

The British Admiralty has had recently constructed a huge dirigible to be known as the Astra-Torres. At the first preliminary trial of this airship before being formally taken over there was an appearance of buckling in the middle from loss of gas, but the constructors of the ship said that this was not ominous, as even if the envelope had risen at the ends and sagged in the middle the internal stays would have prevented any ripping of the envelope.

Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, recently announced in the House of Commons that an expressive name for the hydro-aeroplanes was under consideration. The development of varying types of air craft makes it necessary to have different names, just as there are different designations for varying kinds of warships. The Navy of London has opened a competition for the selection of a name.

Lieut. S. H. S. Ellis, of the British navy, says that the naval authorities evidently do not feel that the time has yet come to consider the possibility of building a special mother-craft or repair-ship for flying machines. All modern warcraft have, of necessity, a large amount of top hamper, which prevents a platform with a clear run being rigged amidships, but if a ship can be designed—and this ought to be receiving the attention of the Admiralty—to stow its boats on the upper deck under movable portions of a platform or "flying" deck, and be fitted with cranes instead of derricks, the difficulty would be overcome. An ideal ship for this purpose would be a petrol-driven vessel capable of maintaining a speed of at least twenty-five knots—either ahead or astern, so that the aftermost machines could be launched without turning. She would, of course, be funnelless and her decks flush and clear of all hindrance.

There is a strong feeling in England against sensational trick flying by some aeroplane pilots, which has already resulted in deaths among the civilian airmen. Of course, such flying is tabooed in the military development of aerial navigation, but a strong protest against the public encouragement of "stunt" flying is made by H. Massac Buist in the London Morning Post, who points out the injurious effect such flights have upon the popular mind in giving a totally wrong impression of the safety of flying and of the practicability of aeroplanes as a means of offense and defense in warfare. This is an aspect of flying that, he says, cannot receive too much attention, as it is upon popular support in the way of appropriations that must ultimately rest the future of the aeroplane as an instrument of war. He asserts that much of the popularity of the Zeppelin dirigibles in Germany and the hearty financial contributions which the Germans have made for the building of those air machines has been due to the fact that no lives have been lost in them, despite the fact that many of the balloons have been wrecked. These wrecks have occurred after the passengers and crew have alighted and while efforts were being made to get the dirigible into the shed. Recently Count Zeppelin made a highly successful voyage in the Sachsen from Baden-Baden to Vienna with a crew of twenty-two not counting himself and his son. The journey of 430 miles was made at a speed of fifty miles an hour and was of a character to justify the hearty praise which the Emperor of Austria bestowed upon the veteran German airship builder.

Henry Woodhouse in the Independent tells us that "during 1912 the seven new military dirigibles delivered to the French government made 400 trips, with a total time of 1,591 hours in the air. They carried 639 passengers and traveled 22,560 miles. The total horsepower of these dirigibles is 1,760, or an average of 250 horsepower per machine. The French manufacturers expect to deliver fourteen new dirigibles during 1913, having a total capacity of 10,000,000 cubic feet and a total horsepower of 10,460. This makes an average of 747 horsepower and 600,000 cubic feet per dirigible for 1913, against 251 horsepower and 320,000 cubic feet for 1912. While these dirigibles cannot carry as great weights or stay in the air as long as the Zeppelins, they are efficient."

The bill drafted by the French government permanent committee on aerial navigation comes into conflict with the principle of the right of land owners to the air above their property, even to the stars. This principle was

practically unquestioned until the advent of aerial navigation in the last few years. This new bill questions the old right and seeks to establish a new view of air rights, namely, that proprietary rights above soil cannot in future be held to extend to the air any more than to the open sea. The freedom of the air is proclaimed in this new bill, but the rights of landed proprietors to damages for injury done by airmen is affirmed. Airships are put under severe regulations, such as rules regarding inspection, passing over prohibited districts, carrying arms, ammunition, explosives, photographic and wireless outfits, etc.

The flying boat is described in a handsomely illustrated pamphlet illuminated by a fine portrait of the inventor of this boat, Glenn H. Curtiss. "Wherever there is water," we are told, "barring only such spots as Niagara Falls, the Whirlpool Rapids, etc., you may travel at any desired rate of speed, between one mile an hour and sixty-five miles per hour, with a greater degree of comfort and safety than you can experience traveling at an equal rate of speed in any other private vehicle—or, for that matter, in a great many public conveyances. If nothing could be safer than the flying motor boat, at the same time nothing could be more comfortable. Uneven roads, dust and mud do not exist for the flying boat; waves have no appreciable effect on this craft, once under way, because its weight is carried, not on the unequal surface of the water, but rather by the spreading wings above the water; consequently there are no sudden bumps, nor lunges, nor violent rockings. The voyager in a flying boat may sit protected from wind, sun and water, with nothing to think of beyond enjoying the flying scenery. Within the bounds of a private conveyance the flying boat has practically no limitations; it can be constructed to carry almost any number of passengers, and to travel at almost any desired speed up to 120 miles per hour. Anyone who can operate an automobile or fast motor boat can be taught in a very short time to handle a flying motor boat. So far as its operation is concerned, fifteen minutes would be sufficient time to teach anyone accustomed to motor vehicles how to steer and operate it." The upkeep cost of a boat making 1,600 trips and traveling between 16,000 and 20,000 miles was found to be less than \$25 for a season of nine months.

ARMY POLO.

In the consolation game of polo, July 19, of the series played at Potomac Park, Washington, D.C., for the championship of the Army the team from Fort Sill, Okla., defeated the Washington team by the score of 4½ to ¼. Both of the above named teams had already been defeated by the Mounted Service School team, from Fort Riley, Kas., which won the championship.

The game of July 19 was not very exciting and did not approach either of the previous two in speed and accuracy. There was also a lack of ponies, necessitating long waits between periods to allow the mounts on hand to rest.

Capt. William Mitchell, U.S. Signal Corps, for the Washington team, played an excellent game, and his riding was a feature of the match. Of the other team, Capt. E. H. De Armond, 5th U.S. Art., was a close follower of the ball, but all of the 5th Artillery team played about equally. They were never in serious danger of losing the game. The summaries of the game follow:

THE LINEUP.

Washington.	Position.	5th Field Art.
Lieut. Hatch.	No. 1.	Capt. De Armond
Capt. Mitchell.	No. 2.	Lieut. Pennell
Col. Allen.	No. 3.	Capt. Churchill
Lieut. Graham.	Back.	Lieut. Grunwald

Scoring.

Goal.	Player.	Time.	Team.
1.	Capt. Churchill.	5:15.	5th Field Art.

SECOND PERIOD.

No scoring.

THIRD PERIOD.

2.	Capt. Mitchell.	4:10.	Washington.
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FOURTH PERIOD.

3.	Capt. De Armond.	3:15.	5th Field Art.
4.	Capt. Churchill.	4:10.	5th Field Art.

FIFTH PERIOD.

5.	Capt. De Armond.	6:45.	5th Field Art.
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SIXTH PERIOD.

6.	Capt. Churchill.	1:45.	5th Field Art.
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SEVENTH PERIOD.

No scoring.

EIGHTH PERIOD.

7.	Lieut. Pennell.	7:00.	5th Field Art.
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FOULS.

1. Lieut. Grunwald, fifth period, 5th Field Art.; 2. Capt. De Armond, fifth period, 5th Field Art.; 3. Capt. De Armond, sixth period, 5th Field Art.; 4. Lieut. Graham, seventh period, Washington.

SAFETIES.

1. Capt. De Armond, first period, 5th Field Art.; 2. Lieut. Graham, seventh period, Washington.
Referee—Lieut. Armstrong, West Point.

THE MESTIZO PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

A number of officers of the Army are interested in "The American Mestizo Protective Association," which announced its organization at Manila early in June. The purpose of the association is "to properly care for and educate the abandoned or neglected children of white American men and Filipino women." Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., is vice-president and an incorporator of the society, and Col. James G. Harbord, Phil. Constabulary (captain, U.S.A.), is an incorporator. The president is Luther Parker, of the Bureau of Education; secretary-treasurer, Roy W. Squires. Other incorporators are: Major W. H. Bishop, Prosecuting Attorney, Dr. James A. Robertson, Philippines Library, Dr. B. L. Falconer, Director Civil Service, J. L. Boomer, attorney at law, all of Manila; Earl Hamilton Smith, journalist, Washington, D.C.; C. D. Squires, Roy W. Squires and Louis E. Perske, merchants, of Manila.

The society states that it is not its intention "to set itself up as a censor, but to charitably meet certain conditions as they exist, and to give to unfortunate American mestizo children the opportunity to grow up as respected men and women who will be a credit instead of a reproach to Americans in the Philippines. The society is non-sectarian, and the incorporators represent both military and civil life in many branches, and are generally well known. It is the desire of the society to obtain information as to the whereabouts of each American mestizo in the Philippine Islands, whether

being properly cared for or not, and especially to learn of children needing immediate attention. A recent case in which a very interesting and attractive girl of twelve years of age has been offered for sale by her mother for 300 pesos has made it imperative that the society take immediate steps. Cases have already been noted where Chinese have obtained control of these children through taking the mothers for concubines, and the fate of the girls so situated should stir to immediate action every sympathetic American in the islands."

The funds for the prosecution of the work are expected to come from donations and popular subscriptions, and an appeal is being made to each American in the Philippine Islands for a substantial contribution. Americans in the United States are asked to send contributions and requests for information to Roy W. Squires, secretary-treasurer, Manila, P.I. Membership may be acquired by making application and paying a yearly fee of ten pesos.

DANGER FROM ICEBERGS.

The U.S. Hydrographic Bulletin for July 9, issued from the Navy Department, has an interesting report of the North Atlantic ice patrol by the U.S. revenue cutter Seneca, Capt. C. E. Johnson, which gives valuable data obtained from May 31 to June 16. The report deals with the kind of ice, its amount, dimensions, etc., visibility of ice and means of detecting its presence, behavior of ice, its drift, etc., safety in ice regions, soundings on Grand Bank, fishing on Grand Bank. Captain Johnson says, in part:

"All of the ice seen on or near the Grand Bank this season has been of the Greenland type in berg form. No ice was seen or reported except near the coast of Newfoundland, of the field or slob variety. The largest berg we saw was about 400 feet long by 300 feet wide by 70 feet high out of water; the smallest was about 225 feet long, 100 feet wide and 35 feet high. All were white in color, some having one or more distinct veins of blue ice running through them, these veins ranging from eighteen inches to six feet in width. As to shape, no two bore any striking resemblance to each other. There were round tops, flat tops, sloping tops and pinnacled tops; sloping sides, sheer sides, craggy sides; regular shapes and extremely irregular shapes. The only type we did not see is the kind popularly pictured in school books, with high, overhanging, craggy pinnacles. I have read in recent newspapers of ships reporting bergs half a mile long and 300 feet high. I am not prepared to refute such statements, but we saw nothing of that size. I estimate 150 feet as the highest berg we saw. It looked at a distance like the pictures of Matterhorn.

"The greatest distance we observed ice was eighteen miles. The day was clear, with light easterly winds and a tendency to mirage. It seemed to suddenly jump into view, and could be plainly seen from the bridge as soon as from the crow's nest. On ordinary clear days the average berg can be seen twelve to fifteen miles from the bridge, about a mile farther from the crow's nest, and a mile still farther from the signal yard. On a cloudy day, with good visibility, deduct about two miles from the foregoing. In clear weather, with hazy horizon, we have seen a big berg eleven miles, its top being visible well above the horizon; in light fog, two miles; dense fog, 200 yards; drizzling rain, two and a half miles. In bright moonlight, with naked eye, two and a half miles; moon shining through thin mackerel clouds, two miles; starlight, one mile with naked eye, two miles with glasses; overcast and dark, but with horizon visible, one-half mile with glasses. In the last case the berg looms up dark; in the other cases its effulgence shows lighter than the surrounding space. With the searchlight we were able to see a berg about three miles on a dimly moonlight night, and two miles after the moon set. In using the searchlight we found that an observer standing behind or under the beam could see practically nothing, but that fifteen feet away to one side he could see readily. With the beam turned on a berg abreast the ship and two miles away I could see it as plainly as an illuminated store front from the quarterdeck, about 100 feet abaft the light. Another point to be noted is that the beam must be drawn to a fine focus. A flaring beam blinds the observer. Owing to the blinding effect of a searchlight on the observer I should not recommend its general use for a vessel under way. On a dark night or in thick weather a vessel in the vicinity of bergs should slow so as to be able to maneuver within the limit of visibility.

"A berg may or may not give an echo. If its sides are steep or perpendicular an echo will probably be heard from some directions, but not from others, according as the face presented to the ship is normal or slanting. Any slanting face will reflect sound away. We were not successful in getting echo farther than half a mile. About ninety per cent. of our attempts were without result. The existence of an echo indicates an obstruction, but its absence proves nothing. In one case we were between a berg and a growler; the growler gave an echo, but the berg none. Sudden changes of temperature mean nothing, so far as bergs are concerned. The sea water is streaky, as a rule, and where its temperature is constant we found no change up to a ship's length of a berg.

"In a light, low fog an observer can see a berg from aloft sooner than from deck, but in a dense fog we found that the lookout was best kept from the spar deck, as the first sight of the berg was the lapping of the water on its base. As a rule we found little or no change in temperature of the air near a berg. In some instances a berg would be literally covered with birds, and again there might not be a bird in sight. I should regard the presence of murre as indicative of bergs, but should pay no attention to the others. The presence of growlers or small chunks of ice indicate a berg to windward. The roar of breakers on a berg and the rumbling of breaking ice can be heard as far as a mile on a calm day.

"For the benefit of persons remaining long in this region or in Bering Sea I will give the recipe for cooking gulls, murre, eider duck and other sea fowl that are inclined to be tough and fishy. This recipe is used with success by William Landgraaf, cabin steward of the Seneca, who has had experience around the northern parts of the Scandinavian peninsula.

"Recipe.—Let the birds hang in the feather for three days, then draw and skin them. Soak in fresh water for three days more, on the third day adding a tablespoonful of vinegar to each quart of water. Fry the birds brown in a very hot skillet, then put them in a saucepan and half cover with water. For five or six birds season with one onion, two cloves, two bay leaves, six whole black pepper berries, two tablespoonfuls of

vinegar, and salt to taste. Cover and simmer until water has evaporated. Serve."

OCCUPATION OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

In its response to the inquiries of the U.S. Senate concerning retired officers of the Army referred to by Mr. Bristow, quoted last week, page 1438, the Secretary of War gives the following statement of the amounts paid to retired officers as of May 2, 1913, \$3,363,607.50 in all.

Grade.	No.	Retired pay.	Total paid.
Lieutenant generals	4	\$8,250	\$33,000
Major generals	23	6,000	138,000
Brigadier generals	229	4,500	1,030,500
Colonels	139	3,000	520,800
Lieutenant colonels	101	2,625	339,225
Majors	217	2,250	641,325
Captains	194	1,800	454,140
First lieutenants	95	1,500	171,300
Second lieutenants	24	1,275	35,317

Note.—The figures given as "retired pay" do not include the percentage added by law for long service. Officers below the rank of brigadier general receive 10 per cent. on the yearly pay of the grade for each term of five years' service, not to exceed 40 per cent. in all, and the maximum pay of a colonel being \$5,000; of a lieutenant colonel \$4,500, and of a major \$4,000.

Since Jan. 1, five years ago, 177 retired officers had applied for active duty, and of these 107, or approximately sixty per cent., have been detailed to duty of types represented in the following list:

At Soldiers' Home	3
At civil educational institutions	35
Doorkeeper to the President	1
Recruiting service	1
With Organized Militia	33
Librarian, Army Service School	23
Military attachés	1
At Army War College	2
In charge of Apache prisoners	1
In Bureau of Insular Affairs	1
Member of Cavalry Board	1

The Adjutant General's Office addressed letters to all retired officers, residing in all parts of the United States, and some of them abroad. Responses came from all but twenty-five. In connection with the compilation of information as to avocations in civil life, the Secretary of War states that it does not include those above classified, under detail to active duty; those who report that they are not engaged in any avocation in civil life, or several (number not stated) who are insane.

The table compiled by the Adjutant General's Office shows the variety of avocations reported by the retired officers:

Nature of Avocation.	Lieutenant Generals.	Major Generals.	Brigadier Generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieutenants.	Totals.
On boards, commissions, etc., mostly without pay	1	1	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	12
Officers, proprietors, or employees of corporations or business concerns	2	1	2	2	3	6	7	5	5	33
Gov't, State, or municipal officers or employees	1	2	1	3	1	7
Commissioners, Mexican Boundary Commission	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Work for Smithsonian and National Museum	1	..	..	..	..	1
Indian Agents	1	..	..	1
Officers' National Home for Volunteers	1	..	1	1	..	..	3
Commandant, California Veterans' Home	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Adjts. General of states	1	1	2	..	..	4
Farming, stock-raising, etc.	6	2	2	10	6	4	..	30
Real estate, insurance, etc.	..	1	1	..	2	5	..	..	..	10
Consulting engineers, etc.	..	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	9	9
Practicing physicians	2	..	4	2	2	..	..	10
Oculist & aurist	1	..	..	..	..	1
Prison surgeon (Sing Sing)	1	..	..	..	..	1
Preachers, etc.	..	2	..	3	2	2	1	..	..	10
Chaplain, asylum	1	..	..	..	..	1
Lawyers	1	..	..	..	..	1
Professors or teachers	2	..	1	3	5	1	13	13
Justices of the Peace	1	..	..	1
Literary or newspaper work	..	7	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	11
Horse-breeder	1	1	..	..	..	2
Miners or prospectors	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4
Horse racing	1	..	..	..	1
Grand total	163									

It will be observed that thirty of these are engaged in official duty of one sort or another and 137 are engaged in private occupations, thirty-three as farmers or horse breeders, eleven as medical men, twelve as professors or teachers, ten as preachers and eleven as literary men.

THE ZAMBOANGA MOROS.

The Mindanao Herald of May 24 has a savage attack upon Major (now Lieut. Col.) John P. Finley, U.S.A., in which it makes the following correction of statements by him which it declares to be incorrect:

"Zamboanga district is one of nine districts that make up the Southern Archipelago of the Philippines, and while there are about 400,000 Moros in this Southern Archipelago only about 30,000 of them are in the district of Zamboanga; and with the latter only has Major Finley been officially concerned. The Zamboanga Moros had for fifty years or more been loyal to the Spanish government, even having on two occasions aided the Spaniards in suppressing insurrection in the Visayan Islands to the north. Preceding American occupation of Zamboanga the Moros under Datu Mandi, co-operating with a few of the better class of Filipinos, drove out the revolutionists, who had instigated a reign of terror, and invited the American commander at Jolo to

come and occupy Zamboanga—which was peacefully accomplished.

"Aside from unimportant police infractions, the Zamboanga Moros have never opposed American government, but rather, under the leadership of Datu Mandi, they have loyally supported the Government. When Secretary of War Dickinson was here in 1910 and the Filipino politicians urged that independence be granted, the Moros protested publicly and declared that they were satisfied with the American Government.

"The American régime has never interfered with religious matters of Moros or others, and no evidence has come to light that there is any anxiety on that score among the Moros. Major Finley has recently made public statements which lead those not familiar with the facts to believe that religious discord between Moros and the American Government is the cause of armed resistance which has occurred in Lanao and Sulu since the disarmament program was begun. Nothing is further from the facts.

"Careful recent inquiry has developed that prior to the departure of Major Finley for the United States and his vacation of the governorship of Zamboanga district a petition written in Arabia was circulated in and near the town of Zamboanga which was explained to solicited signers as a request that a Mohammedan teacher be sent here from Constantinople to instruct them in religion.

"We have no objection to the Moros having Mohammedan teachers or Major Finley being the medium of securing them; but we do desire to state emphatically that there is no evidence of religious unrest among the Moros due to apprehension as to 'evil intentions against the Mohammedan religion' on the part of the Americans."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"The A B C of Rifle, Revolver and Pistol Shooting" is the title of an instructive little volume of 198 pages by Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., professor of military science and tactics at the University of Vermont, and published by the Franklin Hudson Company, of Kansas City, Mo. The book has eighty-nine illustrations, and the subject matter includes chapters on the danger in handling firearms; nomenclature of the rifle and revolver; definitions; firing positions and physical exercises; sighting, trigger pull and holding; wind, light and temperature; ammunition; care of firearms; targets; marking and scoring; qualification, competition and percentage medal firing; model scores, U.S. magazine rifle, model 1903; military models of revolvers and pistols. "The author," as noted in the preface of the book, "has had no little experience in teaching beginners in this subject, and any attempts to use the prescribed text-books or standard manuals have resulted in imparting to the student a lot of detail entirely beyond his shooting comprehension. It was found necessary to prepare a series of lectures along elementary lines for use in theoretical instruction and various practical exercises for the practical work. The results of this work are contained in the chapters in the book. Interest in shooting has greatly increased in recent years, and the tendency of the times is for a much more widespread interest, and the author hopes this little volume may add a mite to the growing enthusiasm. No great claims are made herein of original discoveries, but well known principles and practices are treated as far as possible in a manner which it is hoped is within the mental grasp of any novice in the art."

The second volume of the three-volume scientific historical work on "Der Seekrieg zwischen Russland und Japan, 1904-1905" (Berlin, Germany, E. S. Mittler and Sohn), has appeared. The author, Vice Admiral Curt Freiherr von Maltzahn, in this volume covers events from the siege of Port Arthur to the joining of the second Pacific fleet in Madagascar, and he makes the best use of official and non-official data, as well as drawing upon the English work, "Official History (Naval and Military) of the Russo-Japanese War prepared by the historical section of the committee of imperial defense," to show the close connection between the events on land and sea. This number is an octavo of 352 pages and extra maps. The price of the volume is nine and eleven marks, according to binding.

The author of that excellent statistical work, "Les Armées des Principales Puissances au Printemps de 1913" (Armies of the Principal Powers in the Spring of 1913) ought at once to be taken in hand by the peace endowment for they find, as they say in the introduction, that "at no time have the nations been more conscious of the dangers of war. Despite that, or perhaps because of it, they are all arming with feverish impatience, as if they felt themselves to be on the point of coming into conflict." To them there appears to be no sign that the world is on the point of consigning war to the rubbish heap. In the quarreling of the Balkan Allies following the defeat of Turkey, the authors see the proof of the disappearance forever of the illusion as to the birth of a new federation, powerful and closely knit, and capable of collective action in the future of the nations. Will it be toward the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente that the sympathies of the Balkan people and of Turkey, relegated hereafter to her Asiatic domains, will turn? Time only can answer. Italy is now shown to be counted on by the Triple Alliance to keep in check the naval forces of France in the Mediterranean and can depend upon the effective co-operation of Germany which henceforth will maintain a fleet whose bases will be at Alexandretta and Pola. The situation gives peculiar interest to the future attitude of Spain. At present that nation is not in a condition to play a premier role in European politics, but recent events have shown how one can be deceived as to the relative importance of nations. By her geographical location, Spain is in a position to occupy in the Mediterranean a place which perhaps she is prepared to conquer. Discussing the plans of the members of the different combinations, the book says that England manifestly pursues in the Orient a policy contrary to the ultimate designs of Russia and finds herself led to give support more or less openly to the pretensions of Austria. But the latter cannot resign herself to abandon the dream of being one day mistress at Salonica and in Albania. It is the support of England that permits Austria to thrust upon the Powers the autonomy of Albania. Moreover by the authoritative voice of her ministers Great Britain lets the world know that it is free from every engagement, and does not consider itself bound to participate in any conflict unless its interests lie there. This position naturally makes almost irresistible the influence of the Triple Alliance provided the three members of it remain united by common interests. But it is far from being so, for every success of Austria, notably in

Albania, is a check to Italy. A very interesting feature of the statistics is a statement of weight carried by the soldier of each nation. The total weight of the United States soldier is placed at about 28 kilos; of the French, including the arms, 19 kilos; of the British, 26 kilos, and of the German, 19 kilos. The work is published by the Librairie Chapelot, 30 rue Dauphine, Paris.

Holding that the expansion of the German navy is not artificial, but entirely in harmony with the law of her economic development, "German Sea Power, Its Rise, Progress and Economic Basis" (Scribners, New York), says: "If the expansion of Germany's naval power were purely an artificial expression of her desire to dominate the seas, if behind it lay no economic justification, then, indeed, the future of the two countries would be dark, and those who believe a war to be inevitable between England and Germany could be doubly sure that this was the only solution of the present controversy. But the growth of the German navy, if it is not completely explained and justified by the development of German maritime interests, is at any rate not an exotic policy. Englishmen would do well to disabuse their minds of the idea that until recent times there has been no movement in Germany to possess what may be described as a political navy for the purpose of acquiring colonies—places of settlement in which German emigrants may preserve their German nationality and their distinctive German habits and customs. It is only necessary to recall the days of the Great Elector to comprehend that this belief is unfounded. . . . There is complete assurance that German naval expansion is not a type of hypertrophy in a financial sense and that the existence of a strong German fleet must be regarded as a permanent factor in world politics, because it is, in some measure at least, the expression of a natural and legitimate need. An examination of German economic development recalls the fact that though German expenditure on military and naval, and particularly naval, armaments in recent years have been in excess of her financial resources, it has not seriously affected her economic strength. If the political conditions remain unchanged she will before long be able to bear much heavier burdens than she bears to-day without suffering economic injury." The book is the result of the joint literary labors of Archibald Hurd and Henry Castle.

Miss Bertha Runkle, author of "The Scarlet Rider," in private life is Mrs. Bash, wife of Capt. Louis H. Bash, 6th U.S. Inf. During a summer in the Isle of Wight she gathered the materials of her new romance. These traveled with her to New York, to San Francisco, to the Philippines, back to San Francisco (the day before the earthquake), to Texas, to New York, back to the Philippines, again to New York, down to Fort Sam Houston in southern Texas, to Plattsburg Barracks, just across the road from Canada, and once again to San Francisco, where the story was finished. It is a tale of young blood and high spirits, of adventure and romance, with all the life and color that won "The Helmet of Navarre," such wide reading. The story is of a lovable villain—a peer by birth, a highwayman by choice, so charming in his wickedness that he wins the sympathy of the reader as well as of Lettice, Lettice, gay, laughing, winsome, is a heroine to love; and the masquerading at Yarracombe, with one lover disguised as footman, the Red Rider within the walls, and the King's troopers hard on the heels of both, is a situation tingling with excitement. The book is published by the Century Company, New York.

"The Britannic Question," by Richard Jebb, is a small volume published by Longmans, Green and Company at the price of thirty-five cents, which deals with the imperial questions of to-day. What does imperialism mean? Should the dominions contribute to Britain's navy or have navies of their own? Do the "food taxes" matter? Should there be a new Empire Parliament? Or could the English have a Britannic commonwealth without a central government?

Colonel Vachée, of the French army, has written in "Napoléon en Campagne" (Napoleon in the Field), one of those appreciations of that great master of the art of war which seek to analyze the secret of his power and disclose the key to his superiority. One cannot read this volume, which is from the military publishing house of Berger-Levrault, Paris, without feeling convinced that Bonaparte's success was largely built not only upon his rapidity in the formation of plans, but also in the execution of them. If there was one principle of life that guided Napoleon more than another it was that in war "time is everything." Frequently in the despatches quoted in this book from General Bonaparte in Italy or from the Emperor of later years one sees the hour given as 4 a.m., etc., to indicate that Napoleon was up and about while the enemy were still sleeping. His whole idea in the field was to prevent any loss of time between the conception of a plan and the execution of it. "The wish and the execution seemed to have been cast in one mould together." However, the intensity of application and work necessary to do all this had only a short duration. Such a prodigious expenditure of energy required the sacred fire and the vigor of youth. Napoleon himself was not blind to this. He expressed it thus in 1805: "One has only a certain time for making a war. I am good for it for six years more [that is, till his forty-second year], but afterwards I must stop." Just as he had foreseen, after 1809 he began to decline in his powers, his thought lost its clearness and precision, his decision was less vigorous, his character less decided. His marshals even noticed as early as 1806 [he was then only thirty-seven] that he took life more slowly in the field, that he "began to like his ease," that he had, as it were, a lax manner of making war." Who shall say that this early declining of his powers was not due to the excessive dispensing of his vital forces during the years of his early manhood, when he would sacrifice sleep, meals and repose of all kinds for the sake of overcoming a certain obstacle. Whatever his mind was, the body of Napoleon was much like the bodies of other folk, and nature called him to as strict an account for using up his physical energy as she would a humbler individual. It is interesting to find in the stately language of this volume the American word "bluff" applied to this colossal figure in history. At page 14 we are told that Napoleon could not be wooed from the pursuit of the enemy after a battle no matter how exhausted he might be or how attractive the allurements. "Before and after a battle he had as a principle the imposing upon himself as upon his whole army an almost superhuman effort. This was a sort of sublime bluff ('une sorte de bluff sublime') to which he had recourse to stimulate his energies."

In "Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique" (The United States of America), the Baron D'Estournelles de Constant, of France, who writes from the viewpoint of a universal peace propagandist, describes the material wonders of the

republic as revealed in the development of the West, together with interesting observations on the character and habits of the people. Touching upon the question of the Japanese in California, the French author takes a cosmopolite's view of the situation, and unlike a number of Americans does not ascribe to unworthy motives the attitude of the Pacific coast toward the Orientals. This is a local question, as he sees it, which "neither the Federal Government nor the Japanese government can adjust according to its own desires. It is necessary to consider the state of mind of the workmen and of the local press." This mental state, this "esprit," may be changed "by education, by reason, by experience, but it will take time." Does the baron believe that race prejudice is likely to be lessened by education? This and other questions come to one on reading this very interesting book. The publisher is Armand Colin, 5 rue de Mézières, Paris.

To the many golfers in the Services the latest book by Harold H. Hilton, the present British amateur champion and the 1911 American champion, entitled "Modern Golf," will give many interesting and helpful suggestions. Probably the best thing in the whole book is Mr. Hilton's insistence in the first sentence of the book upon the value of practice in making the good golfer, not the practice that is obtained in playing matches with friends or in tournaments, but practice by oneself for the purpose of correcting this or that mistake. Mr. Hilton says: "The first lesson to be learned by the aspiring golfer is the value of practice. This is the beginning and the end of excellence—the fundamental secret of improvement, other things being equal. Speaking for myself I am convinced that the present position I hold in the golfing world is in a very great measure due to the faculty I am gifted with of being able to proceed out to some quiet corner of the links with just a couple of clubs and a dozen balls and religiously set myself the task of trying to find out the peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of these particular weapons." If golfers, especially those who take up the game in middle life could only develop this gift, they would find the game far richer in its returns of health and pleasure. To too many the sole theory of the game is that of getting the ball into the hole in the fewest strokes, irrespectively of whether the shots are well or faultily made. We know one player in the metropolitan district the completeness of whose swing on the tee to the last detail of the follow-through is a picture of grace and power, and who required four years of assiduous practice by himself with his driver before mastering the secret of the follow-through. But with most men of middle age who have taken up the game, it is a matter of a few lessons and then out they go in a match to win a wager or to capture a club or tournament trophy. One of the worst things in the beginning of one's golfing career is to try to win prizes. When one does so one is too likely to persist in his old faults lest he endanger his chance of winning by seeking to correct his errors. We note a strange mistake in a footnote at page 51 where it is said that Mr. Hilton was twelve up on Mr. Herreshoff at the end of the morning round in the national championship at Apawamis in 1911. Mr. Hilton was never more than six up at any time in that contest, and that was at the end of the twenty-first hole. At lunch Mr. Hilton was only four up. The book contains pictures in action of some of the leading American players. If the average golfer could duplicate at the finish of each drive the finish that is shown in Ball's and Herreshoff's pictures at pages 69 and 112, respectively, paying special attention to the horizontalness of the club, he would be on the high road that leads to golf perfection. The volume is published by the Outing Company, New York.

OUR PENSION SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have frequently heard the question discussed by the widows of Army officers as to the pension this or that widow was entitled to. Not being posted on the subject, I obtained a copy of the "Laws of the United States of 1905 governing the granting of Army and Navy pensions." I have read carefully these laws, and have come to the conclusion that even the noted Philadelphia lawyer would be puzzled by them.

Take, for instance, the case of an officer, say, a lieutenant, who received a wound in action, or contracted sickness in line of duty in 1885. He was on sick report, say, three or four months, then returned to duty, and continued on duty on the frontier, in Cuba and other places to, we will say, 1909, by which time he has reached the grade of colonel, having passed the various examinations required by law. In 1909 this officer is reported by a retiring board as unfit for active duty, owing to the wound received or sickness contracted in 1885, and is placed on the retired list. In 1912 the officer dies, his death being due, "as per report," to the wound or sickness for which he was retired.

As I understand the law—and as I have been told—the widow would receive a lieutenant's pension, the disability from which he died having originated when the officer was a lieutenant. This appears not only absurd, but unjust. The officer's disability did not take place until 1909, when he held the grade of colonel. The fact that he continued on duty for twenty-four years after receiving the wound or contracting the sickness, and passed the physical examinations for promotion, is proof that the disability for which he was placed on the retired list did not exist until 1909, or was not sufficient to warrant or make necessary his retirement. In a case like this it would appear that the widow should receive a pension of a colonel's widow. In all cases where an officer died from a cause incidental to the Service the widow should receive a pension based on the grade her husband held at the time of his death.

JUSTICE.

"Apparently," comments a London writer on the season's international movement of gold, "the country that will get the larger portion of the new supplies of gold will be Germany, which is practicing much greater economy, is consequently keeping down its imports, and is expanding its exports in a really remarkable manner." And this is the country so sorely oppressed by military service. The German Emperor's consistent policy, as the New York Times points out, is avowedly to keep the peace by armaments as nearly invincible as possible. It has had two practical results. It has actually preserved peace for a quarter of a century, and it has given an outlet, in war preparation and in military service, to the Chauvinism that might otherwise have provoked war. That this policy is not inconsistent with the prosperity of Germany in commercial matters the result has shown with conclusive proof.

In appreciation of the work of the officers and men of the Army and Navy in helping put out the great forest fire in Marin county, Cal., recently, the Daily Journal of Commerce of San Francisco of July 11, speaking editorially of the work of the Regular forces, says, in part: "Not enough credit has been given the United States soldiers who have been fighting the forest fires in Marin county during the past four days. The troops have stood steadfastly between the people of Mill Valley, Larkspur, Corte Madera and other threatened towns and villages and the peril by which they were menaced. They have in all probability saved them from destruction, performing difficult service of a nature to test courage and endurance to the utmost. This they have done cheerfully and in the matter-of-course style of disciplined, dependable men. They scaled the precipitous sides of Mount Tamalpais in broiling sun and blinding smoke and descended into narrow canyons all seething with flames. With axe and shovel they toiled with the energy of desperation in almost impenetrable chaparral and rockribbed earth, here smothering fire with the loosened soil, there blazing a swath in the dense brush in attempts to check the spreading oncoming walls of flame by back-firing. One body of men served thirty-six hours without relief, through some failure of management somewhere during the early stages of the fight when there was more or less confusion. Some men were hurt by falling while scaling cliffs, others were burned and some asphyxiated. Weary soldiers at times lay asleep in the streets of Mill Valley while awaiting the departure of trains, or sank into unconsciousness during the twelve-minute ride between Mill Valley and Sausalito, while going off duty. Officers and men were found capable and willing to serve the people. And it may be added that the rank and file was of fine composition. The forces employed were composed of the 6th and 16th Infantry Regiments, all of the Coast Artillery companies in the harbor forts and marines and bluejackets from Mare Island and from warships in the bay, Colonel Bell, of the Presidio, in general command."

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., telegraphs to the New York Times from Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, a statement that the Bulgars are blameless in the matter of the present outbreak in the Balkans. General Miles says: "Bulgaria did not declare war. Greece and Serbia declared war against her. Though Rumania had taken no part in the Turkish war, she mobilized an army of 400,000 men and invaded unprotected territory of Bulgaria. Turkey resumed hostilities and invaded territory. All thus formed a cordon of over eight hundred thousand men, which is attacking and besieging the entire territory of Bulgaria, a country equaling in size New York state, cutting all communications, devastating harvests and towns, destroying bridges, and committing atrocities not within the pale of civilized warfare. Sixty thousand destitute refugees are now near here, who fled from the cruelties of the invaders. The battles between the Bulgarian army and the Servians, Greeks and Montenegrins were desperate, with heavy losses on both sides. It is estimated that more than 50,000 were killed and wounded. This war was not anticipated, and there were only limited supplies for the Bulgarian army in the field and the depots. There is a great scarcity, too, of surgeons and hospital supplies. The suffering of the wounded is very great. The mortality is great. Food is scarce. All the able-bodied men are in the army. I recommend that liberal aid be cabled from our Red Cross at Washington to Her Majesty, the Queen of Bulgaria, who is the head of the Red Cross here and is devoting her life to the noble cause. I strongly request generous and immediate American assistance."

Lieut. Col. Richmond P. Davis, Coast Art., U.S.A., commanding the Coast Artillery District of Long Island Sound, and Major William Chamberlaine, Coast Art. Corps, on duty at the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., are working out the details for the joint exercises, beginning on Aug. 4, in Long Island Sound, in the vicinity of New London, Conn. The Coast Artillery posts there—Fort H. G. Wright, Michie and Terry—have been brought to full war strength by sending Coast Artillery companies from New York, Boston and Newport. The purpose of the exercises is to test the efficiency of the range and position finders and the searchlights of the Coast Artillery forts. Since the last joint exercises several years ago many new instruments for ascertaining the range and position of vessels have been installed at Coast Artillery posts, and it is the intention of the War Department to give them a thorough test in practical operation against a hypothetical enemy, which will be impersonated by the Atlantic Battleship Fleet. The fleet, with all lights out, will attempt to run in toward the fortifications as if to make an attack on the land defenses. These officers have been detailed as battle fire and mine commanders during the exercises: Lieut. Col. Sidney S. Jordan, Majors Henry D. Tott, Jr., Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Robert E. Callan and Joseph P. Tracy, and Capts. William Forse, Ernest R. Tilton and Robert H. C. Kelton. The names of other officers detailed appear under our Army head.

The Cavalry camp near Winchester, Va., under Col. C. H. Murray, 12th U.S. Cav., comprising some 2,300 officers and men, was opened July 23, when the troops began tests of drills and equipment outlined by members of the Cavalry Board, who were present. The troopers are in splendid condition after the long march from their home posts. The 11th marched from Fort Oglethorpe, Va., the 10th from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and the 15th from Fort Myer, Va., except a portion which was stationed at Chicago and went by train. A horse battery moved by rail from Fort Riley, Kas. During their sixty day stay the men will be worked hard carrying out the plans of the Cavalry Board as approved by the General Staff of the Army. Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, Chief Signal Officer of the U.S. Army, and Major Edgar Russell, of the Signal Corps, inspected the camp July 23. Capt. N. K. Averill, for several years military attaché at the American Embassy in St. Petersburg, was assigned to Troop L, 11th Cav., and reported July 23. The camp, which is situated about four miles southeast of Winchester, just off the road leading from this city to Front Royal, Va., occupies about 1,400 acres of rolling land belonging to Noah W. Solenberger, and should it become necessary there are 400 additional

acres which can be utilized. Every officer and man has been inoculated with serum to prevent fevers. The health of the camp is excellent, the drainage could not be better.

Col. Gustav J. Fieberger, U.S.A., head of the department of civil and military engineering at West Point and an old friend and classmate of Colonel Goethals, sailed on June 23 for the Canal Zone by the United Fruit liner Zacapa. Before leaving New York Colonel Fieberger was interviewed by the reporters and is quoted by the Sun as saying: "It is the duty of the United States to hold the Philippines at any cost. It does not matter who may threaten to take them, England, Germany or Japan, we have practically contracted to protect them until they have been brought practically to the same level of civilization as that of the United States. Before that event it would be a crime for the United States to let them go. It is true that the Philippines would be of much more value to Japan than they are to us, and they probably will be a very great burden to us; but we have shouldered the burden and we must continue to bear it until we have given them a real part in the civilization of the world. About the crisis in Mexico, I believe that the United States cannot step in unless forced to do so by the foreign Powers or invited to do so by a majority of the Mexicans themselves. Conditions in Mexico make it difficult to say who is and who is not a usurper. It is easy enough for outsiders to tell us to stop the trouble, stop the bloodshed and police the country; but we cannot do it without authority."

The nominations of Col. John P. Wisser, C.A.C., and Col. Thomas F. Davis, 8th Inf., to be brigadier generals have not yet been confirmed by the Senate, and there are prospects of two more vacancies among the general officers of the Army. Brig. Gen. Marion P. Maus retires on Aug. 20, and Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt is due to retire Oct. 9, 1913. On account of the Secretary's new system of selecting brigadier generals upon recommendation of the general officers of the Army there is a dearth of candidates, and so far as known none of the Senators or Members of the House are proposing the names of their friends. Congressmen are now convinced that the selection of colonels for promotion to brigadier general by the general officers of the Army is a settled policy of the War Department, and they are not concerned with the prospective vacancies. The Senate has been so busy with the tariff debate and the lobby investigation that it has been impossible to secure a quorum of the Military Committee to report on the nominations of Colonels Wisser and Davis. There does not seem to be any serious opposition to the nominations, but the members of the committee profess to be too busy with other things to attend meetings.

Owing to serious rioting in the copper country of Michigan, the entire Michigan National Guard, comprising 2,400 officers and men, were ordered to assemble July 24 for active service. Col. John B. Boucher, of Cheboygan, commanding the 3d Regiment, started for the copper country and will be in command until the arrival of Brig. Gen. P. L. Abbey, Chief of Staff. The Infantry companies from Cheboygan and Alpena will be the first from the Lower Peninsula to cross the straits. General Abbey after conference with Adjutant General Vandercook, ordered at the request of the sheriff, every military company in the state guard to start for the North. The Governor's office received a message from the sheriff at Calumet saying that he had to deal with a mob of five hundred men and that another mob of five hundred was on the way to Calumet from Ahmeek, a small mining town near Calumet. Strike violence occasioned by the walkout of copper miners grew beyond control of Sheriff Crune and he wired to Governor Ferris asking for state troops.

Plans are being prepared by the Quartermaster Corps for the new buildings at Front Royal remount station. An expenditure of \$150,000 is authorized by the last Army Appropriation bill, which became available on July 1. The preliminary sketches of the plans indicate that very handsome and substantial buildings will be erected at the station. The buildings will be of hollow tile, brick and stucco. They are not to be ornamented, but at the same time will be very handsome structures. The buildings will consist of two sets of officers' quarters, non-commissioned officers' quarters, barracks for fifty men, two colt stables, two veterinary wards, wagon shed, and shops. A very beautiful location has been selected for the buildings, and it is to be further improved by the construction of 6,000 rods of paddock fences. After the plans for the remount station are complete the Quartermaster Corps will prepare those for fifteen or twenty sets of officers' quarters for Fort Bliss.

Employees of the War Department who fail to meet their honest obligations "without sufficient cause or reason" make themselves liable to dismissal, a circular just issued by Secretary Garrison says. "Although the Department will not permit itself to be used as a collection agency," says the edict, "it will not consider as a fit employee anyone who contracts a debt and then without sufficient excuse neglects to make payments, and upon receipt of a debt complaint it will be referred to the proper chief of bureau for a report in writing from the employee concerned, which, together with a notation of the decision reached by the Department in the question, will be made part of the official record in his case. An employee who contracts indebtedness and then without sufficient excuse or reason neglects or avoids payment thereon will be discharged."

The Kansas City Times reports the arrival July 18 at Kansas City of Gen. A. J. Godley, commander-in-chief of the British forces in New Zealand. The Times says: "He is on his way from his headquarters at Wellington, New Zealand, to London to attend army maneuvers. Incidentally he is visiting all the American Army posts he can. The War Department tendered him a special invitation to do so. He spent yesterday at Fort Riley, Kas., and will spend to-day at Fort Leavenworth. 'I was struck with the complete preparedness of all branches of the Service at Fort Riley,' he said. 'I believe, though, that the American Army is too small.

I myself command more men than your entire standing Army and we have a population only of about a million persons.'"

The Army Infantry team to participate in the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, has been organized at Fort Niagara, N.Y., and is now at Camp Perry for practice. The names of officers and men composing the team will be found under our Army head in this issue. The captain of the team is Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th U.S. Inf. The rifle team from the Argentine Republic which will compete in the international matches at Camp Perry arrived at New York July 21. The team of fifteen men, headed by Capt. Juan Gallegos, left July 22 for Camp Perry. Six Peruvian marksmen arrived at Panama July 23 from Callao en route to New York to take part in the international shoot at Camp Perry, Ohio, in August.

Major R. U. Patterson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in charge the First Aid Department of the American Red Cross under date of Washington, D.C., July 21, sent the following letter to Col. John P. Nicholson, chairman Gettysburg Reunion Commission, Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, Pa.: "I take this occasion to thank you for your courtesy in letting our automobiles have the right of way of the roads during the recent U.S. veterans' encampment. It may be of interest to you to know that through our fourteen aid stations, which we established on the battlefield, covering twenty-five miles of road, over 11,500 people secured rest and assistance, so I feel that you can see from this that we did good work and that your co-operation in the matter of the right of way was very essential."

Judge Veeder, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn, N.Y., on July 23 granted a preliminary injunction to the United States against the E. W. Bliss Company, restraining it from revealing to the British government through Whitehead and Company the secrets of the Bliss-Leavitt torpedo. This torpedo has been used by the U.S. Navy since it was invented by F. M. Leavitt in 1890. Whitehead and Company sell torpedoes to all nations. According to the complaint the secrets consist of "information of a confidential character that cannot be made public without detriment to the Government."

Upon request by the Guatemalan government detail has been made of Chief Electr. J. H. Watts, of the U.S. Navy, to assist in perfecting the wireless service of the Guatemalan army. Similar service in this connection has been rendered by Sergeant Reeves, of the army, his detail having been extended on several occasions at the instance of Guatemala. The detail of Major Edmond Wittmeyer, of the 27th Infantry, has been made for service in organization and instruction in the Cuban army, under the military attaché of the United States Legation at Havana, in succession to Major Catley, recently relieved.

Several changes among commanding officers of warships were ordered on July 24. Capt. W. R. Rush was detached from the receiving ship Hancock at the navy yard, New York, to command the armored cruiser Washington at Portsmouth, N.H., relieving Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick, who assumes command of the armored cruiser Montana at Portsmouth. Comdr. R. H. Leigh, who has been on duty in the Navy Department, is ordered to command the cruiser Galveston at Bremerton, Wash. Comdr. J. H. Sypher has been detached from command of the Missouri for duty in the Navy Department.

Paymr. R. H. Wood, U.S.N., paid \$7.50 for a ticket entitling the Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard to pass his carriage over a bridge belonging to the B. and M. Railroad. The Auditor refused to allow the charge because the ticket stated that it was "issued for family use and not for commercial purposes." The Assistant Comptroller, W. W. Warwick, allows the charge, holding that this means merely that the ticket is not to be used for profit or gain, and not that it "was issued for family or private use as distinguished from official use."

It is possible that not a pound of coal will be carried by a division of battleships consisting of the Oklahoma, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and No. 39. The original plans call for coal for the galley, but the Bureau of Steam Engineering has now under consideration a scheme by which oil-burning ranges will be installed in the ships. Some of the cooking will be done by electrical ranges so that the ships will burn only liquid fuel.

The Philadelphia Ledger thinks "there ought to be legislation to prevent the Secretary of the Navy from being anything but a trained sailor, just as the Secretary of War should be neither a lawyer nor a veterinary surgeon nor a lexicographer, but a soldier, knowing both the theory of his profession and the smell of powder."

Major Beecher B. Ray, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., on July 24 applied to the District of Columbia Supreme Court to enjoin Secretary Garrison from certifying to the President for promotion any officer who would be jumped over him. Attorney General McReynolds recently held that the President was not compelled to promote Major Ray, although he is in line under the seniority rule.

We understand that General Wood has not yet accepted an invitation to attend the German army maneuvers. The question as to whether General Wood will be able to accept the invitation to attend maneuvers would appear to depend upon the military situation on this side of the Atlantic at the time of the maneuvers.

The new Chinese republic has established a department of agriculture and forestry. For a long time China had been pointed out as the most backward nation in forest work.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Col. William Paulding, 4th U.S. Inf., was retired for disability incident to the Service on July 18, 1913. He was born in New York April 6, 1852, and was appointed in the Regular Army a second lieutenant, 10th Infantry, Dec. 24, 1873. He served continuously in that command until Feb. 2, 1901, when he was promoted major, 3d Infantry. He was transferred to the 18th Infantry March 10, 1903, and was promoted lieutenant colonel Jan. 20, 1904. Colonel Paulding, among various other duties, was stationed in Texas in 1873, where he remained on duty until 1879, when the regiment was sent to the Department of the East, and he was stationed at Fort Porter and later at Fort Wayne. The regiment was in 1884 sent to New Mexico, and he served at Fort Crawford, Fort Stanton, Santa Fe, Fort Bliss and other stations in that section. In 1891 his battalion was sent to Fort Sill, and he served there and on detached duty until the outbreak of the Spanish War. He served all through the Santiago campaign as a captain of the 10th. He has had two tours of service in the Philippines, and was last on duty at Galveston, Texas. Colonel Paulding comes of the well known family of that name identified with the political, literary and commercial history of New York. He was born at Cold Spring on the Hudson, N.Y., where his father and uncle had a large foundry, which for many years had large ordnance contracts with the Government. It was known as the West Point Iron Foundry, and lastly under the firm name of Paulding, Kemble and Company. Only the ruins of the old blast furnace and the cinder bed remain of the once busy place. While a captain in the 10th Colonel Paulding contracted yellow fever at Santiago and nearly lost his life. He was taken to the quarantine station at New York, where Mrs. Paulding joined him and taking charge of him saved his life.

The only promotion resulting from the retirement of Col. William Paulding, 4th U.S. Inf., will be that of Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, 28th Inf. He is an additional officer and is absorbed by the retirement of Paulding.

Lieut. Col. Charles E. Woodruff, Med. Corps, U.S.A., whose retirement, July 12, 1913, for disability incident to the service we briefly noted in our last issue, was an officer of high attainments and a leading authority on tropical diseases. Lieutenant Colonel Woodruff has served in the Navy as well. He served as a cadet at the Naval Academy from October, 1879, until March, 1883. After leaving Annapolis, he was professor of higher mathematics at the Reading, Pa., High School, and received the degree of M.D. from Jefferson Medical College in 1886. He then entered the Navy as an assistant surgeon, resigning in April, 1887. He joined the Army as an assistant surgeon the latter part of April, 1887. Lieutenant Colonel Woodruff served as brigade surgeon of Volunteers, and went to the Philippines on General Merritt's staff on the first expedition to those islands. For a time he was medical inspector of the 8th Army Corps. On his second tour, which began in 1902, he was chief surgeon of the 2d Brigade of San Fernando, and also of the 3d Brigade in Batanzas. He went to the islands again in 1909, returning a year later. His last assignment to duty was at the Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.

REPORT ON ACCIDENT TO LIEUTENANT CALL.

The board of officers appointed by Major Gen. W. H. Carter to investigate and report on the circumstances connected with the death of Lieut. Loren H. Call, C.A.C., who was killed on July 8 by the fall of his aeroplane in a flight near Texas City, Texas, consisted of Major Brewster, I.G.; 1st Lieut. R. C. Kirtland, 14th Inf., Aero Squadron; and Lieut. H. W. Gregg, S.C. This board reported the accident to have occurred as follows:

Lieutenant Call left the aviation field in a type C Wright aeroplane at 6:21 a.m., July 8, 1913. He climbed till he attained an altitude of about 800 or 1,000 feet. He was flying towards some smooth ground at a different part of the camp in order to take some tests to qualify as "military aviator." While flying at this altitude it appears that one wing dropped, but the machine was brought to the level immediately. A very short time afterward the left wing dropped very much, so that the machine made an angle of about forty-five degrees in the air. Lieutenant Call evidently attempted to straighten out the machine by making a turn to the left and pointing the nose of the machine down, for at this time the machine took a very steep angle downward. From that time on this angle gradually increased until the aeroplane came down toward the earth perpendicularly. At about 200 or 300 feet from the ground the plane began to turn upside down and during that turn the wings collapsed and the machine dropped to the ground.

It appears that the machine hesitated a moment as it began to turn upside down at the end of the drop during which time Lieutenant Call climbed out on one wing, evidently with the intention of straightening out the machine as that wing was a trifle higher than the other one. However, when the machine hit the ground the wing to which Lieutenant Call was hanging struck the ground first. There is no evidence to show that the machine was broken in any parts until it began to turn upside down at the end of the drop. However, at the time the machine made this turn it apparently collapsed.

The board further called attention to the fact that the testimony of the eyewitnesses of the accident shows that Lieutenant Call preserved his possession to the last moment and did all in his power to right his plane.

MRS. NELLY YOUNG EGBERT.

We have received the following resolutions from Mr. James A. Robertson, librarian, Philippine Library, under date of Manila, P.I., June 7, 1913:

Whereas, It has pleased divine Providence to remove from our midst Mrs. Nelly Young Egbert; and

Whereas, We, the employees of the Philippine Library who have been associated with Mrs. Egbert; who have known her untiring and unselfish labor in the American Circulating Library and the Philippine Library, by virtue of which the present library has been rendered possible; and who appreciate her fine qualities of friendship and devotion; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the aforesaid employees of the Philippine Library do hereby express to her immediate family our sympathy for her removal, which though it has come after the fullness of years and a life of service, is none the less a grief; and that a set of these resolutions be embossed and sent to her grief-stricken daughters, Mrs. Kilbourne, Mrs. Goldsborough and Mrs. Stirling; and that these resolutions be published in the Philippine Library Bulletin, the Official

Gazette, the newspapers of Manila, and the Army and Navy Journal and the Army and Navy Register.

(Signed) James A. Robertson, Syrena McKee, Bessie A. Dwyer, Manuel Artigas y Cuera, Emma O. Elmer, Effie E. Spicher, Isabel E. de Santos, Blanca Lara, Orenzio Aligada, Segundo Hipolito, P. Santos, Guillermo Restua, Mariano Banting, Salvador Donado, Gregorio del Rosario, Guadencio Banting, Pedro Aguado, Julian Canda, Baldomero Javier.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Lebanon, Pa., was the scene of a fashionable military wedding on July 19, 1913, when Miss Lida Wint Patch became the bride of Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d U.S. Cav. "Miss Patch," writes a correspondent, "was given in marriage by her father, Capt. A. M. Patch, U.S. Cav., retired, and made a most lovely bride in a white satin gown trimmed with lace which was over one hundred years old. Lieutenant Gordon is the son of Col. and Mrs. W. P. Gordon, of West Point, Colonel Gordon being professor of philosophy at the U.S. Military Academy. The ceremony was performed in St. Luke's Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. A. A. V. Binnington. The bride's attendants were Mrs. George Gordon Bartlett, sister of the groom, as matron of honor, and Miss Dorothy Meyers, of Jacksonville, Fla., Miss Isabel Magruder and Miss Malory Church, of Washington, D.C., as bridesmaids. Little Lucia and Charlotte Wiemer, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wiemer, of Lebanon, were the flower girls. Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, C.A.C., acted as best man, and the ushers were Lieut. Philip Matthews, C.A.C., Lieut. F. C. Harrington, Corps of Engrs., and Lieut. A. M. Patch, jr., of the Infantry, brother of the bride. Immediately after the ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home. Yellow, the color of the Cavalry, predominated in the decorations, even to the handsome gowns of the bridesmaids. After a wedding trip to Panama Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon will be at home at West Point, where the groom is now stationed."

Miss Ethel Hatch and Lieut. William H. Rucker, 2d U.S. Field Art., were married July 1, 1913, at Marlborough Hall, San Francisco, Cal. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Charles B. Hatch, of Champaign, Ill. Lieutenant Rucker is a son of Mrs. Lewis Rucker and the late Gen. Lewis Rucker, U.S.A., and a nephew of the late Gen. C. G. Hennessey, U.S.A. Lieutenant Rucker and Mrs. Rucker have sailed for the Philippine Islands.

Lieut. Claude M. Thiele, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Wilson were married at Seattle, Wash., June 25, 1913.

Miss Mabel Elise Droste, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Droste, 28 South Mountain avenue, Montclair, N.J., and Asst. Naval Constr. Arthur William Frank, U.S.N., were married July 23, 1913, in the home of her parents, by the Rev. Dr. Hugh Black, of Montclair. Mrs. Hall A. Berry and Miss Charlotte Droste, sisters of the bride, and the Misses Doris, Ruth and Louise Berry, her nieces, were the bride's attendants. Lieut. Fletcher C. Starr, U.S.N., was best man. The ushers were Lieut. Charles C. Gill, U.S.N., and Asst. Naval Constr. Harry G. Knox, U.S.N.

RECENT DEATHS.

BRIG. GEN. CARLE A. WOODRUFF, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired, died at Raleigh, N.C., July 20, 1913, of rheumatism after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1841, and was a gallant officer. He was the holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded for distinguished gallantry in action at Newby's Cross Roads, Va., July 24, 1863. While in command of a section of a battery constituting a portion of the rear guard of a division then retreating before the advance of a corps of Infantry, it was attacked by the enemy, and he was ordered to abandon the guns. General Woodruff then a lieutenant, 2d U.S. Artillery, disregarded the orders received and aided in repelling the attack and saving the guns. He was brevetted captain in July, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa.," major in June, 1864, for gallant service in the battle of Trevilian Station, Va.; lieutenant colonel in March, 1865, "for good conduct and gallant services during the war." General Woodruff, then a lieutenant, 2d U.S. Artillery, disregarded lery, Oct. 22, 1861. He was promoted first lieutenant in 1862, captain in 1869, major in 1894, lieutenant colonel, 7th Artillery, in 1899, colonel, Artillery Corps, in 1901, and brigadier general in 1903. He was retired Aug. 11, 1903, at his own request, after forty years' service. General Woodruff was the son of Israel C. Woodruff, of Buffalo, and was twice married.

The funeral of General Woodruff was held from Christ Church, Raleigh, N.C., July 22, the honorary pallbearers being the following: Col. A. B. Andrews, Mr. Armistead Jones, Mr. Robert H. Bradley, Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Capt. Alexander Greig, U.S.A., Mr. John W. Smith, Mr. Charles McKimmon, Capt. John R. Ferrall, Mr. Joseph F. Ferrall, Mr. C. Bruce Wright, Dr. Richard H. Lewis, Col. Charles E. Johnson, Col. Alfred Williams and Mr. Fred A. Watson. Some of the above named pallbearers had met in battle fifty years ago. These, with the six colored men who bore his body to the grave, gave a touch of the unusual to what was otherwise a service of entire simplicity. The Masons would have been honored to participate in the burial exercises, but General Woodruff preferred simple ceremonies. The beautifully democratic service of the Episcopal Church was used. Rev. Milton A. Barber, rector, Rev. Dr. I. McK. Pittenger, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, and Rev. A. B. Hunter officiated. The combined choirs of the two large churches sang the hymns. The first was "Ten Thousand Times Ten Thousand," "The Strife Is O'er," and at the grave Rev. Mr. Barber read one of the anthems. He also read the committal. Great wreaths were sent by friends, and a long line of carriages conveyed the closer friends of the family to Oakwood Cemetery. Many colored people showed their respect and officers of state attended.

Referring to the death of Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., the Raleigh (N.C.) Times of July 22 says: "What a phrase it is we use when we speak of such a man as the late General Woodruff as a soldier and a gentleman. He was a man who lent dignity to both of these words, and both of them gave dignity and grace and charm and influence to him. A soldier of the Union, he married a daughter of one of the widely known and related families of the South only ten years after the great Civil War, in which he served with such conspicuous gallantry and zeal, had come to an end. He was on duty here in those days, when Raleigh was

an Army post, a garrisoned city, but it was his fortune to make friends of all who knew him, and to make friends admirers. The soldier and gentleman, laid at rest in the uniform of his country in quiet Oakwood Cemetery July 22, will always be remembered for his knightly courtesy, his fine breeding, his companionship and his many other merits."

COL. CHARLES W. MASON, U.S.A.

Col. Charles W. Mason, U.S.A., retired, who resided at Poores Knob, Wilkes county, N.C., died suddenly at the railroad station at North Wilkesboro, N.C., July 21, 1913. He had taken Mrs. Mason to the depot and sent her to Raleigh to attend the funeral of her brother-in-law, Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired. When Mrs. Mason reached Raleigh she received a message that her husband was dead. Colonel Mason's feebleness prevented him from going with his wife to attend the funeral. Colonel Mason was born March 11, 1854, at San Diego, Cal. He was appointed to the Army from civil life a 4th lieutenant, 13th Infantry. He was transferred to the 2d Infantry in February of the same year, and served with that regiment until reaching the grade of lieutenant colonel Nov. 5, 1904, when he was assigned to the 29th Infantry. He was promoted colonel, 8th Infantry, Oct. 28, 1908, and was retired Nov. 26, 1911, at his own request after more than thirty-six years' service. Colonel Mason saw a wide range of service, including duty on the frontier, during the Indian troubles, duty in Cuba and the Philippines and at various posts in the United States. He took part in the following battles, engagements, expeditions, etc.: Big Horn expedition, February and March, 1876; Powder River expedition, November and December, 1876; Milk River, Colo., Oct. 5, 1879; Thornburgh relief expedition (with General Merritt command), September, 1879, to July, 1880; expedition to Christfield, Kas., August, 1885; strikes in the Cœur d'Alenes, Idaho, July to November, 1892; El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898; San Juan, Cuba, July 2 and 3 and 10 and 11, 1898; Santiago, Cuba, July 14, 1898; La Loma, P.I., March 25, 1899; Pasay, Cavite Province, P.I., April 15 to June 13, 1899; Inau, P.I., June 19 and 20, 1899; served in Philippine Islands from March 10 to Sept. 26, 1899; Dec. 29, 1900, to Dec. 24, 1901, and June 26, 1903, to date of promotion to lieutenant colonel, 29th Infantry; served in Cuba from June 14 to Aug. 3, 1898. He was in command of his regiment while on duty on the Mexican border, San Diego, Cal., March 11 to June 17, 1911.

The funeral of Colonel Mason was held at Christ Church, Raleigh, N.C., July 23. Lieut. Charles W. Mason, jr., U.S.A., son of Colonel Mason, was present from Buffalo, N.Y. The remains when they arrived from Wilkesboro were taken to the residence of Mrs. Carle A. Woodruff, where they rested until removed to the church. The following gentlemen were pallbearers: Messrs. John G. Allen, S. O. Garrison, E. B. Bain, George Little, Edgar Haywood, James McKee, A. M. Maupin and Gavin H. Dorch. The Rev. M. A. Barber conducted the ceremony, and the same combined choir that sang at the funeral of General Woodruff was present, and the remains of Colonel Mason were buried in the same plot as those of General Woodruff's.

The death of Brig. Gen. James N. Cox, Michigan N.G., retired, is announced at his home in Houghton, July 8, 1913. General Cox enlisted in Co. I, 3d Mass. Vol. Inf., Sept. 23, 1862; promoted corporal Oct. 1, 1862; second lieutenant, 58th Mass. Infantry, November, 1863; first lieutenant, Aug. 4, 1864; wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864; seriously wounded at Petersburg, June 17, 1864. Mustered out and honorably discharged at close of war, July, 1865. He was appointed lieutenant, Calumet Light Guard, Aug. 8, 1881; honorably discharged Sept. 19, 1882; private, Co. H, 3d Inf., Nov. 14, 1884; colonel and aide-de-camp, Jan. 1, 1885; mustered out and honorably discharged, Feb. 1, 1891; major and assistant inspector general, 1st Brigade, Aug. 3, 1897; honorably discharged, Nov. 16, 1900; colonel and A.D.C., Jan. 1, 1901; resigned and honorably discharged, May 19, 1904; colonel and A.A.G., Sept. 1, 1904; re-appointed January, 1907; re-appointed Jan. 12, 1909; appointed A.G., April 13, 1911. Retired with rank of brigadier general to date Feb. 1, 1912.

The death of 1st Lieut. H. Ward Bowles, Philippine Constabulary, at Ilagan, Isabela, May 16, 1913, is announced. Lieutenant Bowles was appointed third lieutenant Dec. 26, 1906, was promoted to second lieutenant June 1, 1908, and to first lieutenant Feb. 5, 1910. He had served creditably in the Provinces of Tayabas, Samar, La Union, Cagayan, and Isabela.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hoogewerff, mother of Capt. John A. Hoogewerff, U.S.N., died July 17, 1913, in her ninetieth year, at her home, the Cottage, on Lawyers' Hill, in Howard county, near Elkridge, Md., where she had lived since her marriage in 1854. Death was due to infirmities of age. Among other relatives are Ensign Heister Hoogewerff, U.S.N., a grandson.

Mrs. Lydia T. Wint, widow of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A., died at Buffalo, N.Y., July 12, 1913.

A son, John Dillon Alfred, born at Newport, R.I., July 19, 1913, to the wife of Surg. A. R. Alfred, U.S.N., died on July 21.

Policeman John E. Cahill, of the New York City Police force, who was shot and killed in the line of duty July 21, 1913, while trying to defend St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, from plunder by robbers, is the brother of Ord. Sergt. P. W. Cahill, U.S.A. Policeman Cahill had been on the force over twelve years, and was the victim, it is believed, of a gang of robbers who escaped in an automobile. He was dead when his body was discovered, and the murderer is still unknown.

Mabel Krum, sister of the wife of Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., died July 20, 1913, at St. Louis, Mo.

At Fort Totten, N.Y., on the night of July 18 James J. Corbett spoke on physical training, under the auspices of the Army Y.M.C.A. The auditorium was crowded to its full capacity, and the speaker received a rousing reception. Secretary Dean, of the Y.M.C.A., announced that Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, who was greatly interested in the success of the entertainment and who had helped arrange it, could not be present, and then introduced Mr. Corbett, who told interesting stories of his experiences. Excellent music was furnished by the Fort Totten orchestra, under the leadership of Sergeant Sanny. A piano selection was rendered by Miss Gladstone, who was greatly applauded, and moving pictures completed the entertainment. It was the banner entertainment of the year. The Y.M.C.A. expects to arrange other good programs for the fall and winter. The authorities are much interested in this work, and help in every way possible to make the entertainments a success.

PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Comdr. H. O. Stickney, U.S.N., will be detached from the Naval Academy July 28 to command of the Prairie.

Capt. A. S. Halstead, U.S.N., has been relieved of command of the California and ordered home to await orders.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Rufus Parks, U.S.N., of Norfolk, are at the Bay View, Jamestown, R.I., for the summer.

Capt. George L. Byroade, U.S.A., will spend the balance of the summer at 730 Somerset street, Johnstown, Pa.

A daughter was born July 9, 1913, to Lieut. and Mrs. John S. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Baker, Cal.

Mr. F. Knapp, father of Capt. Harry S. Knapp, U.S.N., is spending the summer at his place at New Milford, Conn.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. A. D. Cowley, 22d U.S. Inf., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 13, 1913.

A son, Logan Cresap, jr., was born to Lieut. Logan Cresap, U.S.N., and Mrs. Cresap at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 17, 1913.

Capt. G. De Grasse Catlin, 1st U.S. Inf., has been ordered to the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., for treatment.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. R. C. Smith, commanding the U.S.S. Arkansas, and their daughter, Miss Marjorie Smith, are at Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. Margaret B. Schenck, widow of Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., is spending July and August at Emory Grove Hotel, Emory Grove, Md.

A son, Herbert Eugene Ellis, jr., was born to the wife of Lieut. H. E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., Fort Kamehameha, H.T., on June 12, 1913.

Mrs. E. B. Walker and Miss Nellie Walker, the mother and sister of Mrs. John S. Williams, are spending the summer with her at Fort Baker, Cal.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edmond Harris Morse, U.S.M.C., attached to the U.S.S. Vermont at the Norfolk Navy Yard, are spending a month's leave at Newport, R.I.

Miss Lillian H. Mearns, daughter of Lieut. Col. E. A. Mearns, U.S.A., retired, will leave Helderberg Inn, Altamont, N.Y., July 23, to spend the remainder of the summer in Bennington, Vt.

Col. Samuel W. Dunning, Inf., U.S.A., in charge of Militia affairs in the Eastern Department on Governors Island, has gone to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs for treatment.

Mrs. Fred W. Foster, widow of Lieut. Col. Fred W. Foster, 5th U.S. Cav., has left West Point, and is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. William E. Lovett, 464 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Col. Fielder M. M. Beall, U.S.A., and Mrs. Beall entertained at dinner at their home in Chevy Chase on Friday evening, July 18. Miss Mary E. Mapp, the house guest of Col. and Mrs. Beall, has returned to her home in Georgia.

Miss Marjorie Edson, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. John W. McKie, at Fort Hamilton, N.Y. Miss Edson spent the winter in Manila with her sister, Mrs. Schull, wife of Major Schull, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

Col. H. M. Cronkhite, who for three weeks has been in care of the well known surgeon, Dr. I. Smith, son of the late Colonel Smith, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is now sojourning with Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite at Fenwick Hall, Fenwick-on-the-Sound, Conn. The Colonel steadily improves.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., and Surg. Clyde S. Ford, U.S.N., were reported in Sofia July 22, which was still isolated from the outside world except by telegraph, by way of Bucharest and Sebastopol, which is reserved exclusively for official despatches and press telegrams.

"Rear Admiral Cameron McRae Winslow, U.S.N., of the Atlantic Fleet, and his flag lieutenant, Rufus F. Zogbaum, jr.," says the Newport (R.I.) Herald, "underwent a physical test July 20 in the court tennis department which outclasses the Navy prescribed physical walking test of ten miles a month. They played constantly for two hours."

Miss Elizabeth Bassette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Bassette, has returned to her home in New Britain, Conn., from a year's sojourn in Europe, where she attended the University of Neuchatel and obtained a certificate in French, achieving the highest mark in the final examinations. Miss Bassette will leave in the early fall to spend the winter in Texas.

Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A., retired, who, with Mrs. Brooke, is spending the summer at the Maplewood Hotel in Pittsfield, Mass., observed his seventy-fifth birthday July 21 by playing golf with Messrs. Miguel R. Martinez, Warren M. Salisbury and Albert A. Sprague. He made a score of forty-eight on the nine hole course of the Pittsfield Country Club. He plays golf daily and is in excellent health.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walker, of Hong Kong, with their children and governess, together with Miss Ethel Goodman, have arrived on the Continent and are doing Germany and Central Europe. They are now in Paris, and after a visit in London will sail from Southampton for New York about Aug. 17. Mrs. Walker and Miss Goodman are the daughters of Lieutenant Colonel Goodman, U.S.A., of the New York Q.M. Depot.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., gave a luncheon on board the battleship Rhode Island at Newport, R.I., July 20, for Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger and Mrs. Badger. Other guests were Rear Admiral William B. Caperton and Mrs. Caperton, Mrs. Frank F. Fletcher, wife of Rear Admiral Fletcher; Capt. Frank K. Hill and Mrs. Hill, Capt. Spencer S. Wood and Mrs. Wood, Capt. Clarence S. Williams and Mrs. Williams and Capt. Frederick L. Chapin, all of the Navy.

Chief Justice Aiken, of the Superior Court of Greenfield, Mass., July 19 ordered that the trial of Mrs. Jennie May Eaton, charged with the murder of her husband, Rear Admiral Joseph Giles Eaton, be called at Plymouth on Oct. 13. With the exception of two brief appearances in court she has been in jail at Plymouth since March 20 last. Mrs. Eaton is accused of having placed poison in coffee and other food prepared for the Admiral. A post mortem examination of the stomach revealed the presence of a deadly drug, but so far as known the authorities have never been able to trace the purchase of the poison.

Capt. and Mrs. W. S. Benson, U.S.N., are in the mountains of North Carolina.

Capt. Thomas F. Schley, U.S.A., and Mrs. Schley are spending some time at Atlantic City, N.J.

Major Gen. Joseph P. Sanger, U.S.A., and Mrs. Sanger have arrived at their place, "Kentlands," New London, N.H.

Mrs. Mason Gulick, wife of Captain Gulick, U.S.M.C., was registered at the Wolcott, New York, N.Y., for a few days last week.

Mr. Gouverneur Hoes, of Washington, D.C., son of Chaplain Roswell R. Hoes, U.S.N., is spending several weeks at Cape May, N.J.

Comdr. Archibald H. Davis, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Davis were passengers on board the S.S. Oceanic, sailing from New York on July 19.

Major Matthew A. De Laney, Med. Corps, U.S.A., was a passenger on board the S.S. Caronia, Cunard Line, sailing for Europe last week.

The President, accompanied by Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., spent July 19 playing golf on the links of the Washington Golf Club in Virginia.

Mrs. Spencer Wood, wife of Capt. S. S. Wood, U.S.N., and two children, who have been visiting at Bristol, R.I., have returned to Jamestown, R.I.

Mrs. John B. Wattson, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa., has announced the engagement of her daughter, Florence, to Lieut. Muller G. Hay, U.S.R.C.S.

Lieut. Kenneth Palmer, U.S.A., has joined his mother, Mrs. Aulick Palmer, and Miss Palmer, of Washington, D.C., at Bar Harbor, Me., where they are occupying Lilac Cottage for the summer.

Mrs. Roger Williams, wife of Lieutenant Williams, U.S.N., and two children have arrived at Jamestown, R.I., from Annapolis, Md., for a visit with Mrs. Williams' mother, Mrs. McIlvaine.

Among the passengers on board the S.S. New York sailing from New York, N.Y., on July 18, were Major Gen. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Biddle and the latter's daughter, Mrs. Izard.

Mrs. Julian Willcox, wife of Lieut. J. P. Willcox, U.S.M.C., has returned to Jamestown, R.I., after spending a week in New York, where Lieutenant Willcox is stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The Duke and Duchess de Richelieu, the latter formerly Miss Douglas Wise, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., have started on a trip to the Yellowstone Park and to Alaska.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, wife of Capt. Ulysses Grant, 3d, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., and children are spending the summer with Mrs. Grant's parents, Senator and Mrs. Root, at their summer residence at Clinton, N.Y.

Mrs. Chester H. J. Keppler, wife of Lieutenant Keppler, U.S.N., who has been visiting her parents, Hon. and Mrs. John A. Fenno, at the Toy Town Tavern, in Winchendon, Mass., has returned to Annapolis.

Two canvases, a marine and landscape in water colors, by Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., are being shown at the second annual exhibition of paintings of the Art Association of Newport, which opened on July 22.

Mrs. Christy, wife of Comdr. Harley H. Christy, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Delaware, and her three daughters arrived at Jamestown, R.I., on July 15, to spend a month at Harmony Villa before sailing for England.

Mrs. Laurson, wife of Lieut. Emil P. Laurson, U.S.A., and small daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. Laurson's parents, Brig. Gen. Albert Mills, U.S.A., and Mrs. Mills, in Washington, D.C., will leave shortly for West Point, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Ruttencutter, of Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, are stopping at the Astor Hotel, New York city, for a few days, en route to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where Captain Ruttencutter has entered the School of the Line.

Mrs. John W. Timmons, wife of Lieutenant Timmons, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral Richard C. Hollyday, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hollyday were among those entertaining at dinners at the Chevy Chase Club, Md., before the Saturday night hop on July 19.

Mrs. A. C. Read is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. L. Simpson, at Wenonah Military Academy, Wenonah, N.J. Mrs. Read has gone North to be with her mother during her sickness. The friends of Mrs. Kautz will be sorry to hear of her continued ill health.

Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Chadwick and Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, U.S.N., and Mrs. Caperton were among the guests at a luncheon given by Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman at Armsea Hall, Newport, R.I., on July 20.

Mr. James Pettigrew Woodson, son of Major R. S. Woodson, U.S.A., has recently graduated at The Citadel, Charleston, S.C., one of the Class "A" military colleges, standing second in his class. He will enter the junior class in civil engineering at the University of Wisconsin in September.

At the Numadzu Palace in Tokio, Japan, on May 28, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Dowager of Japan received the special messenger bearing the birthday message of Mrs. Frances Hawks Cameron Burnett, wife of Lieut. Charles Burnett, 4th U.S. Cav., on duty at the American Embassy at Tokio. A telegram of acknowledgment was at once despatched to Mrs. Burnett by the Master of Ceremonies. The poem will be added to those already on record at the Imperial Palace.

Capt. R. C. Loving, M.C., and Mrs. Loving gave a most attractive reception for Chaplain Lloyd, who has arrived at Fort Bayard, N.M., for duty. The house was decorated with sweet peas and roses, the porch with Japanese lanterns, the color scheme throughout being pink and green. A delightful buffet supper was served, consisting of game patties, various kinds of sandwiches, olives, nuts, candy, orange sherbert, cakes, coffee, punch. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Bushnell, Capt. and Mrs. Bruns, Capt. and Mrs. Tefft, Capt. and Mrs. Christie, Capt. and Mrs. Homeberg, Lieut. and Mrs. Walkup, Lieut. and Mrs. Marietta, Lieut. and Mrs. Foust, Captain Tillman, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Major and Mrs. Rockhill, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallen, Mrs. Jack Lewis, of El Paso; Mr. and Mrs. Heasley, of Washington; Lieutenant O'Conner, Mr. Joseph O'Conner, Mrs. Howard, Miss Wells, Dr. Tefft, of New York; Mr. Prude, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. Schonder, Miss Lambert, Lieut. and Mrs. Merritt, Chaplain Lloyd. The Chaplain was most heartily welcomed by all on the post. Mrs. Loving was assisted by Mrs. Bushnell, Miss Wells, Mrs. Marietta, Mrs. Foust and Mrs. Scott.

Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Davis are at the Bay Voyage, Jamestown, R.I., for two months.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Ernest J. King, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md., July 20.

A son was born to the wife of P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., July 9, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers and daughter are at the Gardiner House, Jamestown, R.I., for two weeks.

Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, jr., 22d U.S. Inf., is ill with pneumonia at the Field Hospital in Texas City, Texas.

Mrs. Robert Whitfield, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Omberg, of Memphis, Tenn.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Charles E. Ide, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Barry, Cal., July 4, 1913.

Capt. T. A. Baldwin, jr., U.S.A., and Mrs. Baldwin, of Washington, have arrived at Maplehurst, Narragansett Pier, R.I.

A son was born on July 17, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Colvocoresses at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. O. W. Bell, wife of Capt. O. W. Bell, 14th U.S. Cav., and family are spending the summer at 305 Elm avenue, Webster Groves, Mo.

Miss Margherita Lomia, daughter of Col. Luigi Lomia, U.S.A., retired, is spending the summer at the Intervale House, Intervale, N.H.

Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., and family are in the Catskill Mountains, at Round Top, Greene county, N.Y., where they are enjoying several months' vacation.

Capt. Roger Wells, U.S.N., and Mrs. Wells entertained at a dinner of twelve covers at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R.I., on July 20. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer, of New York, being the guests of honor.

Mrs. Albert Todd, widow of Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., retired, is visiting Col. and Mrs. John V. White at Fort Totten, N.Y. Mrs. Todd will return shortly to Washington, where she will be at the Westmoreland for the winter.

Mrs. Von Schrader, wife of Col. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., has joined her daughter, Mrs. Bassett, wife of Lieut. Prentiss Bassett, U.S.N., at 26 Catharine street, Newport, R.I. Colonel Von Schrader is on leave in Alaska.

Miss Georgia Fuller, Miss Lottie Fuller and Miss Lucille Matthews entertained July 19 with a miscellaneous shower at the home of Col. and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller, of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., in compliment to Miss Charlotte Carpenter, whose marriage to Lieut. E. G. Paules, Corps of Engrs., has been announced to take place in August. Miss Carpenter has been the guest for several months of her uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. George G. Bailey, at Leavenworth. Lieutenant Paules, who is now in Galveston, Texas, will enter the Engineer School in Washington, D.C., this fall.

In his will, which was filed for probate in New York city July 23, the Rev. Leander Trowbridge Chamberlain, noted theologian and former acting assistant paymaster of the U.S. Navy, who died at Pasadena, Cal., on May 9, stated that, as his entire fortune was inherited from his wife, Mrs. Frances Lea Chamberlain, he would, with one exception, leave it all to institutions in which she was interested, and thus perpetuate her memory and that of her father, Isaac Lea, the famous publisher and scientist. Dr. Chamberlain was appointed an acting assistant paymaster in the Navy June 3, 1863, and resigned in 1866.

Col. C. H. Hunter, U.S.A., and other officers and ladies at Fort Adams, Newport, R.I., on July 18 gave their monthly dance at the post, the assemblage being larger than usual on account of the many officers from the Atlantic Fleet now in the harbor. The dancing room of the administration building was decorated with palms, plants and an elaborate electrical display, the main feature of which was the insignia of the Coast Artillery Corps in appropriate colors. Mrs. Hunter, wife of Colonel Hunter, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Stewart, wife of Capt. William F. Stewart, of Fort Greble, and Mrs. Perkins, wife of Capt. George T. Perkins, of Fort Adams. Music was furnished by the 7th Artillery band orchestra. The committee in charge consisted of Capt. Thomas F. Dwyer, Capt. Samuel E. Dallam and Lieut. Roy S. Atwood. Before the dance Capt. and Mrs. Dallam gave a dinner in honor of Col. and Mrs. Hunter, the other guests being Capt. and Mrs. Allen D. Raymond, Capt. and Mrs. George T. Perkins and Lieut. and Mrs. Lloyd P. Horsfall.

Vice Admiral Hugh Williams and officers from the British navy, who recently completed a visit to the Atlantic Fleet at Newport, R.I., to study the system of ventilation used in the U.S. Navy, were the guests of Capt. Albert Gleaves, commandant of the New York Navy Yard, on July 22. Besides Vice Admiral Williams the party included the Admiral's special aids, Naval Constructor Mooney and Surgeon Munday. Comdr. W. S. Crosley and Naval Constr. L. B. McBride, U.S.N., assigned as special aids to the British officers; Mayor Gaynor, Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., Col. D. Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U.S.N., Lieut. Comdr. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., and other naval officers and civilians were in the party. The entire party were the guests of Captain Gleaves at a luncheon, and later an official inspection was made of the battleships New York and Florida and the workshops. The officers expressed themselves as well pleased with the knowledge they had obtained and the courtesy shown them by our Navy officers and others.

The friends and comrades of the late Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, U.S.V., will be pleased to learn that a tablet of beautiful white marble in his memory has been placed in the chapel at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., over the west window south of the entrance. The inscription is as follows: "In memory of Brig. Gen. Joseph T. Haskell, U.S.V., lieutenant colonel, 17th U.S. Infantry. Died Sept. 16, 1898, from wounds received in battle at Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898." Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Slavens, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., commandant of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, kindly took charge of the matter, made the contract and saw to its execution. He states that the work has been excellently executed. Due to his careful supervision of the work the cost of the tablet has been less by \$15.15 than the amount subscribed, and as it is impracticable to return this balance to the subscribers pro rata, it will be donated to the Army Relief Association. General Haskell was a thirty-second degree Mason, and it is probable that the memorial will be dedicated by the Masonic Lodge at Leavenworth. The General's widow is residing at No. 7 Boulevard Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N.Y.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Capt. William L. Rodgers and Roger Welles, Comdr. George W. Williams and Med. Instr. James G. Field, U.S.N., and the officers of the Narragansett Bay Naval Station will give a large dance at the training station on the evening of Aug. 12. Lieut. Comdr. William F. Bricker, of the Naval War College; Lieut. Comdr. Harry K. Cage, of the training station; Lieut. Comdr. Clarence A. Abele, of the torpedo station; Civil Engr. Kirby Smith, representing the commandant of the naval station, and an officer from the naval hospital, are the committee.

Ord. Sergt. John F. Doyle, U.S.A., and Mrs. Doyle, of Fort Morgan, Ala., sailed July 24 on the steamer Celtic on a three months' trip to visit Mrs. Doyle's mother at Ballyvaughan, County Clare, Ireland.

The dinner given July 23 at the Proctor Hotel, Greenville, N.C., by Mr. W. S. Wilson, jr., in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. D. S. Wilson, 17th U.S. Inf., of Atlanta, was a very elaborate and a most enjoyable affair. Covers were laid for twenty-five people and many of the friends of the two gentlemen were present. Col. Albion Dunn was toastmaster, and played his part well. Toasts were given by Mayor J. B. James, H. A. White, Haywood Dail, C. S. Carr and Lieutenant Wilson, and all were very greatly enjoyed by the guests. Everyone who enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Wilson was in high praise of the good things that were offered. The banquet lasted from nine until 11:30 p.m. Lieutenant Wilson has been stationed at Fort McPherson, near Atlanta, and it has been more than a year since he was in Greenville. He will leave in a few days for Panama, and will be there some three years or more. Those in attendance at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Haywood Dail, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Carr, Lieut. and Mrs. D. S. Wilson, W. S. Wilson, jr., and Miss Ethel Skinner, Mrs. J. W. Ferrell, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. White, Col. and Mrs. Albion Dunn, Mr. J. M. Hines and Mrs. R. C. White, J. B. James, Ben Gilliam, C. M. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Ferguson.

GETTYSBURG STUDENTS' CAMP.

Students' Military Instruction Camp,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 24, 1913.

The progress here the past week has been very satisfactory, and apparently the students continue keenly interested, noticeably those of no previous military training. Social diversion is still encouraged, and yesterday the students turned out a pick-up baseball team which did very well. Nine inning game, score 5-2, in favor of Company C, Engineers.

As we go along we are stiffening up a bit on discipline, and the students are beginning to appreciate its value in securing order, regularity and team play. Fencing with broadsword and bayonet, gallery practice, Cavalry drill (mounted) and first aid still go on as voluntary work, while a large class has formed for study of Hanna's Tactical Principles.

Some of our friends may think we are trying to teach these men to be generals, but they may rest easy; if we can get them to a practical realization of the proper line of development in a battalion our desires will be realized. Our constant aim is to keep their feet on the ground, but this is not always easy.

The obligatory work has gone forward through road sketching, shelter tent pitching, close and extended order, to include tactical walks and exercises in outpost work, terminating in opposing an attack by regular cavalry, blank cartridges being used.

The week's talks have been by Captain Eltinge, on "Use of Cavalry" and on "Psychology"; Captain Merry, on "Military History of the United States"; Major Gerhardt, on "Value of Military Training." General Barry visited the camp and made an address which showed his hearty endorsement of the project and had a very good effect on the students.

Troop A, 15th Cavalry, gave a demonstration to show the value of horse training, and Company C, Engineers, gave a very instructive demonstration of the simple types of field trenches, wire entanglements, fougasses and mines. The greater part of the digging had already been done when the students were divided into reliefs and introduced to the pick and shovel for a few minutes. After this the mines and fougasses were fired to show their moral effect, and in addition a squad of students were equipped with wire cutters and cut their way through the entanglement while subjected to fire with blank cartridge from another student squad in the trenches. They went at it as though it were real.

Fathers and mothers continue to come, and after looking over the camp and the instruction seem very well satisfied.

C. G.

GETTYSBURG SOCIAL NOTES.

Gettysburg, Pa., July 21, 1913.

Capt. W. B. McCaskey, Q.M. Corps, is still at Gettysburg, as Q.M. of the students' camp and for the Regular troops still there in connection with the camp. He is also disbursing officer for the veteran camp, obligations being paid by the Government, and is likely to remain on duty at Gettysburg until some time in August. Lieutenant Ware will act as Q.M. in the "hike" of the students from Gettysburg to Mt. Gretna, leaving Gettysburg Aug. 1.

Mrs. Frith and Mrs. Boyer have returned to Plattsburg, N.Y., from Gettysburg. Mrs. Mills, wife of Dr. Mills, who is now at the Walter Reed Hospital, has gone to Washington, D.C., to live near the Doctor for the present. Mrs. Gerhart, wife of Major Gerhart, is staying in Gettysburg. Her daughter, Miss Gerhart, is with her. The Major is on duty with the students' camp. Mrs. Gunner and baby daughter are likewise living near the students' camp, where Lieutenant Gunner is on duty. Mrs. W. B. McCaskey is still in Gettysburg, and will remain there until about Aug. 1, when she will go to Lancaster, Pa., on a visit.

The week before the encampment Capt. and Mrs. McCaskey had as guests the Captain's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCaskey, of Lancaster, Pa.; also Major and Mrs. E. W. McCaskey and daughter, Miss McCaskey, of Philadelphia; Dr. R. D. McCaskey and wife, of Lancaster, Pa., and Dr. and Mrs. D. G. McCaskey, of Witmer, Pa., all brothers of the Captain.

Mrs. Gerhart, Miss Gerhart and Mrs. Gunner will go to Mt. Gretna on Aug. 1, to remain two weeks. Mrs. Rutherford has returned to Plattsburg, N.Y., from Gettysburg, and Lieutenant Rutherford has gone to Fort

Niagara to attend the competition. Mrs. Dalton, wife of Captain Dalton, Q.M.C., visited the Captain at Gettysburg on Sunday. Mrs. Dalton and two sons are staying in Frederick, Md. Captain Dalton expects to get away from Gettysburg in early August.

Captain Huguet, Q.M.C., left for Fort Niagara on Saturday. With his departure all Q.M. officers connected with the veterans' camp, except Major Normoyle and Captains Dalton and McCaskey, have gone.

The students and officers of the college students' camp at Gettysburg gave a most enjoyable dance at Xavier Hall on the evening of July 18. The success of the dance was due chiefly to the efforts of Mr. Lowell, one of the Yale students. President and Mrs. Granville, of the Gettysburg College, gave a tea the afternoon of the 18th to enable the students to meet the young ladies of Gettysburg. Major and Mrs. Charles Gerhardt gave a dinner preceding the dance, at which were present Lieut. and Mrs. Gunner, Miss Gerhardt, Major McRae, Major Lasseigne, Captains Edwards and Stokely, Lieutenants Bull, Pope, Müller and Richardson.

THE UPRISING IN CHINA.

To protect American citizens believed to be gravely imperiled by the revolutionary movement in the Southern Chinese provinces, Edward T. Williams, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, has called upon Rear Admiral R. F. Nicholson, U.S.N., for a guard of marines from the Asiatic Squadron to go to Kuling, in Kiangsi Province, which recently seceded. At this time of the year Kuling is filled with Americans and other foreigners. The principal city in Kiangsi Province is Shanghai, which last week threw off its allegiance to the Peking government.

According to press despatches of July 23, martial law has been formally proclaimed at Peking. There was no news of further secessions in the southern provinces or disloyalty in the government armies. The interest centered chiefly around the struggle for the arsenal in Shanghai. The southerners failed in their attempts to capture it. The warships remained loyal and assisted the northerners in their defense.

President Yuan Shih-kai issued a proclamation accusing Gen. Huang Sing, Gen. Chen Chi-mei, Poh Wen-wai and other revolutionists of treason, graft and other misdemeanors and offered rewards for the slaying of these enemies of the republic. Prince Urdai, it was reported, at the head of three thousand Mongols returned to Tonanfu and defeated the Chinese troops under General Wu. The Chinese lost five hundred men. Prince Urdai has thus avenged massacres of his people in August and October of last year.

The Legation at Peking reports that the government troops are successfully withstanding the attack of the rebels at the Shanghai arsenal. The Navy, being regularly supplied with funds, remains loyal to Yuan Shih-kai. The southern troops on the Pukow line are reported to be retreating. Rebellion is opposed by Chinese merchants at Canton. An uprising is feared at Hankow, where the majority of the people are thought to be in favor of the south, but the Vice-President, who is located at Hankow, is confident of success.

CHANGES IN HONORS, COURTESIES, ETC.

Changes in Army Regulations No. 34, dated June 18, 1913, War Dept., which we briefly noted in our last issue, page 1429, giving all the numbers of the paragraphs changed, make changes in honors, courtesies and ceremonies.

The paragraphs changed are noted below, the new matter being distinguished by black faced type:

386. (Changed by C.A.R., No. 5, War D., 1912.) The President and the Vice-President will be received with regimental standards or colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, and the bands playing "The Star-Spangled Banner," or, in the absence of a band, the field music or bugles sounding "to the color." Officers of the following grades of rank will be received with regimental standards or colors dropping, officers and troops saluting, and the bands and field music playing, as follows: The General, the General's March; the Lieutenant General, trumpets sounding 3 flourishes or drums beating 3 ruffles; a major general, 2 flourishes, or 2 ruffles; a brigadier general, 1 flourish or 1 ruffle. (C.A.R., No. 34, June 18, 1913.)

387. To the members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, American or foreign ambassadors, and governors within their respective states and territories the same honors are paid as to the General, except that a foreign ambassador will be received with the national air of his country; to the Assistant Secretary of War and to American or foreign envoys or ministers the same honors as to the Lieutenant General; to officers of the Navy the honors due to their relative rank; to officers of marines and volunteers, and militia when in the service of the United States, the honors due to like grades in the Regular Service; to officers of a foreign service the honors due to their rank. (C.A.R., No. 34, June 18, 1913.)

388. The national or regimental color or standard, uncased, passing a guard or other armed body will be saluted, the field music sounding "to the color" or "to the standard." Officers or enlisted men passing the uncased color will render the prescribed salute; with no arms in hand, the salute will be the hand salute, using the right hand, the head-dress not to be removed. (C.A.R., No. 34, June 18, 1913.)

389. Whenever "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity or present unofficially but in uniform, all officers and enlisted men present will stand at attention, facing toward the music, retaining that position until the last note of the air, and then salute. With no arms in hand the salute will be the hand salute. The same respect will be observed toward the national air of any other country, when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country. When played under the circumstances contemplated by this paragraph, "The Star-Spangled Banner" will be played through without repetition of any part that is not required to be repeated to make the air complete. (C.A.R., No. 34, June 18, 1913.)

410. The President, both on his arrival at and departure from a military station, or when in its vicinity, receives a salute of 21 guns. No other personal salute is fired in his presence. The sovereign or chief magistrate of a foreign country receives the salute prescribed for the President; and members of a royal family receive the salute due their sovereign. No salute to a personage of lesser degree shall be fired in their official presence.

We omit the table giving number of guns, the only change being that consuls general accredited to the United States receive 11 guns instead of 9, as formerly.

The term "governor general" shall be taken to mean an administrative officer under whom officers with the title of governor are acting. (C.A.R., No. 34, June 18, 1913.)

440. The badge of military mourning shall consist of a straight band of black crepe or plain black cloth, five inches wide, worn around the left arm above the elbow, also, when the sword is worn, a knot of black crepe on the hilt; but no badge of military mourning shall be worn with the uniform except at funerals or for occasions prescribed by the War Department. (C.A.R., No. 34, June 18, 1913.)

441. As family mourning, officers may wear the arm band prescribed in Par. 440. (C.A.R., No. 24, June 18, 1913.)

ARMY ITEMS.

The Army transport Thomas arrived at Manila, P.I., July 18, with eighteen officers and ninety-three casuals.

Those who have passed the examination for commission in the Philippine Scouts will be continued on the eligible list for appointment for another year. As the result there will be no examination for Philippine Scouts until November of 1914.

First Lieut. Charles Abel, 15th U.S. Inf., having failed to pass the examination for promotion to captain, his promotion will be held up for one year, after which he will be given another examination.

Major Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf., has been relieved from duty as chief of the Philippine Constabulary, to take effect Sept. 1, 1913, and will then proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., and report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders.

Brig. Gen. Hunter Liggett, president of the Army War College, and Col. Edwin St. John Greble, of the General Staff, will go to Sandy Hook, N.J., next week, to witness test firings of the new field artillery, a 3.8-inch howitzer, designed to fire a thirty-pound projectile, and a 4.7-inch gun, which fires a sixty-pound projectile.

The headquarters of the Boston coast artillery defense district is to be moved from Fort Banks to Fort Warren, Mass. In this change the 96th Co. will be transferred to Fort Revere at Hull from Fort Warren, which will make room for the band at Fort Warren. Capt. R. H. C. Dalton will be assigned to the command of the 96th Co. and of Fort Revere. Capt. C. L. Fisher, who is now assigned to the 96th Co., will be placed in command of the 7th Co. This change has been made in order to place the headquarters of the Boston defense district in a more central location, which will greatly facilitate the administration of the affairs of the defense.

On Tuesday, July 22, the 137th Co. (Mine), C.A.C., at Fort Hancock, N.J., planted a group of seven mines in nineteen minutes and forty-eight seconds, using a single screw "pup" planter. This was actual elapsed time, from the time when the first heaving line was thrown to the distribution box boat until the last mine was dropped. Although it is felt that this already constitutes a record, considering the kind of boat used, the 137th Co. feel confident of lowering this mark by at least another minute. This group of mines was raised in thirty-nine minutes and five seconds, counting from the throwing of the first heaving line until the last anchor hit the deck. The officers with this company are: Capt. Paul D. Bunker, 1st Lieut. Rodney H. Smith and 2d Lieut. Sidney P. Spalding; the last of whom was on this occasion in charge on the planter, the Harvey Brown. Sergeants Shell and Thompson and Corporal Hart, chief planters, were in charge on the deck.

THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Beatty, U.S.N., recently in command of the battleships stationed at Vera Cruz and Tampico, arrived at Washington July 23 on a flying visit and reported at the Navy Department. Acting Secretary Roosevelt obtained an informal off-hand report of conditions during the Admiral's service on the Mexican seaboard. It was the personal opinion of Admiral Beatty that conditions were steadily growing worse in Mexico, and that the signs all pointed to a political upheaval soon.

Orders were issued early in the week to the gunboat Wheeling to proceed at once to Frontera on the southern gulf coast of Mexico. This action was taken at the suggestion of the U.S. Consul at Frontera. The battleship Louisiana has gone to Tuxpan, a port between Vera Cruz and Tampico, where American parties have been attacked.

The measures taken by the Mexican government to prevent the reception of the new Japanese Minister to Mexico assuming the character of an anti-American demonstration were satisfactorily carried out, and though from 1,000 to 2,000 persons greeted the new Minister at the station, there was no excitement. The crowd consisted largely of the student and higher school-boy class.

Two suggestions for the settlement of Mexican affairs are reported to be before President Wilson for consideration. One is that the President exercise the discretion granted him by law to annul the right, possessed by the present Mexican government, to import munitions from the United States. The other suggestion is that the United States Government offer its services as mediator to bring about an agreement between the Huerta government and the constitutionalists under which both sides will cease hostilities, agree to hold a constitutional election for President and Congress at an early date, and accept the result of that election, the Government of the United States agreeing in return to recognize the federal authority thus constitutionally chosen. This last is one of those temporizing expedients which cannot alter the conditions with which our Government must deal, and no such agreement as is proposed can be made binding upon the Mexican people, as past experience has shown.

Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier-Journal advises President Wilson to confer with the government of Great Britain as to the best method of dealing with the Mexican situation, "most threatening to both." Colonel Watterson says: "Assuredly a man such as Woodrow Wilson seems to be must and will not allow his administration to purvey to ignorant demagogism, or his countrymen to be victimized by a mistaken sense of national vanity. 'A stitch in time saves nine.' England has as much in issue as we have. Let us invite England to assume her share of responsibility."

A DIVISION "HIKE" PROPOSED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Much has been said and written of the valuable experience gained as a result of the mobilization of the 2d Division at Texas City. Regimental, brigade and division problems have been solved. Regiments and brigades have made practice marches, but never has the division made a march as a whole.

We have no practical idea of the space occupied by the complete division with its transportation on the road, how long a time would be required for the division to string out on the road, or time required to go into camp—the time required for each field train to reach its proper organization, be unloaded and certain wagons sent back for rations and grain.

This, of course, has been worked out theoretically,

but none of us has seen it worked out by actual marching. Why not send the 2d Division on a five days' hike? Certainly that should not overtax the facilities at hand. It may be necessary to hike some day, and we would be better prepared for it.

INFANTRY.

Writing of the great flood at Dayton, Ohio, last March, M. L. Beard in "Modern Sanitation" says, in part: "The national capital knows Major T. L. Rhoads, of the Army Medical Corps, as military aid and family physician to the President. It has been the history of all great calamities that there are found at least a few men able to cope with the situation, be it ever so stupendous in its magnitude. First and foremost of these in the great Dayton tragedy was John H. Patterson. Second to Mr. Patterson there is, perhaps, no one who is entitled to as great credit for the splendid and effective manner in which the situation was handled as Major Rhoads, who was sent here at the instigation of President Wilson to look after the sanitary interests of the people of this stricken city. The cleaning up of Dayton was a medical officer's task, and Major Rhoads set about it as if he had spent his whole life in this kind of work. He stayed right there until the work was practically completed. The first thing that Major Rhoads did when he came to Dayton was to call in six of the leading physicians and asked them for the names of fifty or sixty others, hustling and energetic doctors. Then he called those physicians in, divided the flood section into districts and put one of them in charge of each. These physicians did their work mighty well, too, according to Major Rhoads. The Major, with his coterie of assistants, took possession of whatever was needed. He pressed people into service whenever he found they were the ones he wanted. The people got scared about the possibility of obtaining food, and well they might, according to Major Rhoads. A million rations were immediately ordered from Chicago. It is not generally known, even among Dayton people, how desperate the situation became at one time. Every case of sickness was rounded up and rushed off to the hospital for isolation. It was altogether simply a case of organization and centralization of authority. Major Rhoads was the central figure, but he established eleven subordinate departments. The magnitude of the undertaking which Major Rhoads carried to such brilliant success is indicated in the tabulation which accompanied the Major's report. The totals show an average of about 4,000 persons employed on a pay basis, about 200 of whom were furnished by the Federal Government or volunteered. That Major Rhoads is thoroughly adapted to the accomplishment of big tasks is indicated in the fact that never by sign, manner, voice or infection did he seem to realize the unusual character of the work he was doing. When he finished his work in Dayton the sick list was less than half of what it was when he began. And when it was all over Dayton realized that in Major Rhoads she had made the acquaintance of a man of inexhaustible patience and with a capacity to accomplish colossal tasks without demonstration and yet possessing that innate modesty that renders it impossible for him to realize the tremendous magnitude of what he has achieved."

Secretary of War Lindley M. Garrison, Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Major Gen. J. B. Aleshire, U.S.A., were present at a banquet at the Toltec Club at El Paso, Texas, July 23, on their arrival, and attended a luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce July 24. Secretary Garrison, Generals Wood and Aleshire, after inspecting Fort Bliss with a view to enlargement and looking over the border patrol camps near El Paso, left on the night of July 24 for Fort Huachuca and other Arizona border points. Both inquired much about Mexican conditions, but declined to talk of Mexico or Mexican affairs. Mr. Garrison made a brief talk at the Chamber of Commerce luncheon, and is quoted as saying: "The country needs no greater standing army than it has at present, but the citizen soldiery needs training. There should be a shorter enlistment in the Regular Army to give more men training, with an obligation upon each man to serve a term after his Regular Army enlistment in a reserve of citizen soldiery." General Wood is quoted as declaring that this country would need 600,000 soldiers to go into a war with a first rate power. "Yet we have now only 150,000, including Regulars and Militia."

Q.M. Sergt. J. W. H. Glover, Troop D, 9th U.S. Cav., captured William Jackson, of the 4th U.S. Field Artillery, alleged murderer and deserter, at the home of his uncle, John Phelps, several miles south of Clinton, Ind., July 12. He lodged him in the Terre Haute jail for return to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. The tragedy which led to the sensational chase across state lines occurred at a point on the Mexican border, near El Paso, Texas, about four months ago, and the victims of Jackson's aim were two officers and an enlisted man. Glover tracked Jackson through many towns and cities and finally learned that he had an uncle near Clinton and found him there. Sergeant Glover, who has distinguished himself by the long chase and sensational capture of Jackson, is forty-two years of age and of fine physique. He is six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. He has been in the Regular Army eighteen years.

Col. W. F. Tucker, U.S.A., writes from Mt. Hood, Ore.: "We have surely found the best of climates. With the severe heat east, south, even to the north of us, for some reason we have been most comfortable, if anything a little too cool. As time passes both Mrs. Tucker and I appreciate the value of the JOURNAL more and more. You certainly keep abreast of the changes, and the value of your conservative position with reference to the Service but gives you the greater influence in the good work."

"Comdr. Albert Moritz, U.S.N.," says the Weekly Chat of Brooklyn, N.Y., of July 19, "is making it interesting for the illuminating corporations. The Edison Illuminating Company of Brooklyn and the Flatbush Gas Company are the particular subjects of his scalpel. How they squirm. The best thing they can do, it seems, is to ask for adjournments. They are never ready. Commander Moritz is always ready. He is unwilling for the Public Service Commission to grant more adjournments. The hearing has been going on for nearly a

year. It costs money. Commander Moritz says it is not fair to the taxpayers. Public Service Commissioner Maltbie, a very hard worked official, is peeved. He expressed himself as astonished at the chronic unreadiness of counsel for the illuminating companies. It may be that Messrs. Maltbie and Moritz will tire, but there is no indication of it at present. Maltbie says he will sit Sundays, if necessary. This is the right kind of a Public Service Commissioner. Commander Moritz is untiring. The illuminating companies, in this brace of real men, are up against it." The Taxpayers' Association claims that although operating in different boroughs the aforesaid companies are commonly understood to be closely allied and operate in one and the same city, and therefore complain that the Borough of Brooklyn is being unjustly discriminated against. The petitioners appointed Commander Moritz their representative in any proceeding where the matters may be investigated.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Lindley M. Garrison.
Assistant Secretary of War—Henry Breckinridge.
Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

S.O., JULY 24, 1913, WAR DEPT.

The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., Sept. 15, 1913, to Dec. 15, 1913:
First Field Artillery, 1st Lieut. Harold E. Marr and John N. Greely, 2d Lieut. George S. Gay and Ivens Jones.
Third Field Artillery, Capt. John E. Stephens, Edward T. Donnelly and Charles J. Ferris, 1st Lieut. John S. Hammond and 2d Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr.
Fourth Field Artillery, Capt. Jesse G. Langdon, 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., and William McCleave.
Fifth Field Artillery, 1st Lieut. Telesphor G. Gottschalk, 2d Lieut. Frederick W. Stewart and Claude B. Thummel.
Sixth Field Artillery, Capt. Edward Hill, 1st Lieut. John C. Maul, James P. Marley, Charles P. George, jr., Webster A. Capron and Joseph W. Rumbough, jr.
The following officers are detailed as student officers at the School of Fire for Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, 1913: Lieut. Col. T. Bentley Mott, 3d Field Art.; William L. Kenly, 6th Field Art., Charles T. Menoher, 1st Field Art., and William Lassiter, 4th Field Art.; Majors George G. Gately, 4th Field Art.; Dwight E. Altman, 1st Field Art.; Harry G. Bishop, 5th Field Art., and Manus McCloskey, 3d Field Art.
Leave for one month, to about Sept. 1, 1913, granted Major Robert Alexander, Inf. (to be assigned to the 17th Infantry).

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 22, 1913.
Appointment in the Army.
Field Artillery Arm.
Charles Gardiner Helmick, of Kansas, late ensign, U.S.N., to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, from July 18, 1913.
Nominations received by the Senate July 23, 1913.
Promotion in the Army.
Infantry Arm.
Lieut. Col. Willis T. May, 28th Inf., to be colonel from July 19, 1913, vice Col. William Paulding, 4th Inf., retired, July 19, 1913.

DEPARTMENTAL RIFLE COMPETITION.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., July 19, 1913.
The below named competitors will form the departmental rifle team of the Western Department, which will enter the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Niagara, N.Y.:
Sergt. Alpha A. Clark, 20th Inf. 883 Gold
Corpl. Jerry T. Allen, 16th Inf. 864 Gold
Sergt. John J. Harvey, 12th Inf. 860 Silver
1st Sergt. Edgar F. Hutchinson, 20th Inf. 855 Silver
Sergt. Luther E. Gladfelder, 20th Inf. 858 Silver
Corpl. Edward Colburn, 16th Inf. 851 Silver
Corpl. Benton P. Deaton, 6th Inf. 837 Bronze
Sergt. Thomas B. Casals, 12th Inf. 834 Bronze
Sergt. Ernest Marshall, 8th Inf. 831 Bronze
Sergt. John H. Bush, 6th Inf. 827 Bronze
Corpl. Joseph F. Peal, 20th Inf. 827 Bronze
Corpl. George C. P. Archibald, 16th Inf. 825 Bronze
Corpl. James O. Grubb, 1st Cav. 820 Bronze
Sergt. Jesse H. Grahl, 14th Inf. 819 Bronze
Sergt. James Christian, Coast Art. Corps. 817 Bronze
Corpl. Louis Nutweek, 21st Inf. 816 Bronze
Sergt. John C. McGowan, 16th Inf. 815 Bronze
Sergt. Roy C. Wells, 1st Cav. 814 Bronze
Distinguished Marksman.
Sergt. John G. Grika, 6th Inf. 882

A. M. FERGUSON, Capt., 14th Inf.,
Statistical Officer.

G.O. 5, JULY 10, 1913, PACIFIC COAST ART. DIST.
Major J. C. Johnson, C.A.C., is designated as umpire during the service firing period this year in the coast defenses of San Diego, Columbia and Puget Sound.

G.O. 2, JULY 16, 1913, DISTRICT OF PORTO RICO.
To complete the field training of companies, battalions and for the purpose of regimental instruction the troops in this district, garrisoning the posts of San Juan and Henry Barracks, will be concentrated at Henry Barracks on July 24, 1913, and on that date a permanent camp established for the purpose of carrying out the various phases of field training prescribed by existing orders.

The troops will leave the respective posts with full strength, commissioned and enlisted, and including regimental and battalion staffs, fully equipped for field service. The authorized tentage, equipment and baggage prescribed for permanent camp in existing orders will in no case be exceeded.

Upon the arrival of troops at point of junction the regimental commander will arrange and conduct the field training prescribed, submitting to these headquarters the itinerary of marches, and the duration of various camps other than at Henry Barracks.

The termination of the field work enjoined will be announced at the proper time, upon which the troops will return to their respective posts.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel Koehler:
FRANK C. WOOD, Capt., P.R.R. of Inf., A.A.G.

G.O. 11, MAY 20, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. Announces that the following military stations will be attached to Fort Santiago, Manila, for purposes of quartermaster supply only: Warwick Barracks, Cebu; Camp Connell, Samar; Camp Bumpus, Leyte; Fort San Pedro, Iloilo, Panay.

II. Publishes instructions relative to theoretical instruction and garrison and field training.

G.O. 12, MAY 27, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

I. Hereafter until the issue of the new pattern saddle adopted by the Cavalry Board to officers and enlisted men in this department, officers will be permitted to use flat saddles of the English, Saumer, or Ordnance type for all duty with troops except at parades, reviews and inspections. Attention is also invited to sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 4, page 5 of the pamphlet "Specifications for the Uniform of the United States Army," relating to stiffened or half stiffened bootlegs, which is interpreted to mean that officers are authorized to wear either pattern of bootleg according to their own preference.

II. Relates to muster rolls of enlisted men absent from their commands on duty such as guards for funds or prisoners, members of baseball teams, etc.

G.O. 13, JUNE 3, 1913, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Col. John A. Hull, judge advocate, having reported, is announced as judge advocate of the department, with station in Manila.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Arthur Murray, commanding the Western Department, accompanied by Capt. H. J. Brees, 1st Cav., aid, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., the posts in the Coast Defenses of Columbia, Fort Lawton, and the posts in the Coast Defenses of Puget Sound for the purpose of making an inspection of the troops at those places. (July 15, Western D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. GEORGE ANDREWS, THE A.G.

Major George T. Patterson, A.G., having reported July 3, 1913, is assigned to duty as acting adjutant of the department from that date, relieving Capt. Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav. Major Patterson will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of department signal officer and inspector of small-arms practice of the department. (July 7, C.D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESQUIRE, CHIEF OF CORPS.

Capt. W. H. Jordan, jr., Q.M.C., is relieved from detail in that corps, July 17, and is assigned to 14th Infantry, July 18, and will join when relieved from treatment in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco. (July 17, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Capt. Robert M. Brambila from duty as assistant to Q.M., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., report to C.O. of that post for duty as quartermaster, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at Vancouver Barracks, relieving Major James Canby of those duties. Major Canby to Washington, D.C., and report Oct. 15, 1913, to depot Q.M. for duty as his assistant, relieving Major Pierre C. Stevens. Major Stevens to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty as Q.M., relieving Major William K. Jones. (July 18, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Q.M. Corps are ordered: The C.O., Fort Niagara, N.Y., will detail an eligible officer stationed at that post to relieve Capt. Adolph H. Huet of his duty as Q.M. Captain Huet upon being relieved will proceed to New York City, New York Depot of the Q.M. Corps, for duty, relieving Major Morton J. Henry. Major Henry will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, Cal., and take the transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1913, for the Philippine Islands for duty.

The C.O., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., will detail an eligible officer stationed at that post to relieve Capt. Harry E. Comstock of his duty as Q.M. Captain Comstock will proceed to Fort Leavenworth for duty as Q.M. and in addition to that duty will assume charge of construction work at Fort Leavenworth, relieving Major George G. Bailey. Major Bailey will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail about Sept. 5, 1913, for Honolulu for duty as quartermaster at Schofield Barracks.

Major Ira L. Fredendall is relieved from duty in the Philippine Islands about Oct. 15, 1913, and upon the expiration of the leave granted him will proceed to the United States for further orders, July 17, War D.)

The following changes in stations and duties of officers of Q.M. Corps are ordered:

Lieut. Col. James B. Houston relieved duty as assistant to department Q.M., Central Dept., and as assistant to chief Q.M., 2d Division, in time to comply with this order. He will proceed to Chicago for temporary duty, and upon completion report to Washington, D.C., not later than Nov. 1, 1913, for duty as depot Q.M., Washington Depot of the Q.M. Corps, and in addition will assume charge of construction work at the Walter Reed General Hospital, relieving Lieut. Col. George F. Downey of those duties. Lieutenant Colonel Downey thus relieved will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to department Q.M., relieving Major William B. Rochester. Major Rochester will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for duty as assistant to chief quartermaster of 2d Division and report by letter to C.O., Central Dept., for assignment to duty as assistant to D.C.M., with station at Chicago. (July 18, War D.)

Capt. Raymond H. Wright, Q.M.C., will make such visits as may be necessary to the port of Milke, Japan, for the purpose of coaling and provisioning U.S. Army transports that may be ordered to that port during the fiscal year 1914. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C., from duty as assistant to the depot Q.M., Manila, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (May 20, Phil. D.)

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Q.M.C., upon his return to Manila, will report in person to Col. Robert E. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., for examination by the board. (May 19, Phil. D.)

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 122, War D., May 26, 1913, as relates to Q.M. Sergts. Charles W. Cameron and Henry C. Sloan, Q.M.C., is revoked. (July 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Cameron, Q.M.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent at once to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to relieve Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Sloan, Q.M.C. Sergeant Sloan upon relief will be sent not later than Aug. 10, 1913, to Fort St. Michael, Alaska, for duty. (July 18, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Charles Steele, Co. H, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is transferred as sergeant to the 6th Infantry with a view to filling one of the vacancies created in that regiment and he is detailed to duty with the Militia of Vermont. He will be sent to Montpelier, Vt., for duty. (July 18, War D.)

Sergt. Henry H. Ullman, Q.M.C., Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., is assigned to duty at that post. (July 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Llewellyn M. Maxson, Q.M.C., upon completion of his temporary duty at Gettysburg, Pa., will be sent to Fort Brady, Mich., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Joe C. Platt, Q.M.C., office of the depot Q.M., Seattle, Wash., will be sent to Benicia Arsenal, Cal., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William A. Cross, Q.M.C., Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., will be sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. James Magness, Q.M.C., Ludlow Barracks, Mindanao, from duty in Philippines Department, and will be sent on the transport to leave Manila July 15 to San Francisco, reporting at Fort McDowell for further orders. (June 2, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Philip E. Canton, Q.M.C., now on duty on the transport Warren, is relieved from duty in this department, and will be sent on the transport to leave Manila July 15, 1913, to San Francisco, and report at Fort McDowell for further orders. (June 2, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John A. McDougall, Q.M.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will be sent on the transport to leave Manila June 15 to San Francisco. (June 2, Phil. D.)

The pay clerks, Q.M. Corps, who arrived June 3, 1913, on the transport Sherman are assigned as follows: Charles F. Eddy to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao, and O. E. Baezley to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Upon the arrival of Pay Clerk O. E. Baezley, Q.M.C., at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Pay Clerk Guy E. Doane, Q.M.C., will stand relieved from duty at that post and will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Pay Clerk Percy G. Hoyt, Q.M.C., Camp Keithley, Mindanao, will be relieved from duty in this department on date of sailing of the transport to leave Manila July 15, 1913, for the United States and will proceed on that vessel to San Francisco for further orders. (June 4, Phil. D.)

The following post non-commissioned staff officers having arrived in this department on the transport Sherman will be sent to the stations set opposite their respective names for duty: Q.M. Sergt. Rufus Walter, Q.M.C., to Camp Eldridge, Laguna; Q.M. Sergt. William H. Gage, Q.M.C., to Cotabato, Mindanao; Q.M. Sergt. Langdon Gilmore, Q.M.C., to Augur Barracks, Jolo. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Michael Radzwill, Q.M.C., Cotabato, Mindanao, and Q.M. Sergt. Otto F. Skiles, Q.M.C., Camp Eldridge, Laguna, are relieved from duty in this department, and will be sent on transport to leave Manila for the United States June 15, 1913, to San Francisco, reporting at Fort McDowell for further orders. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Wade Simonton, Q.M.C., will be sent to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty. (May 31, Phil. D.)

The following post non-commissioned staff officers are relieved from duty at their present stations and will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty: Q.M. Sergts. Middleton Saddler, Q.M.C., Camp McGrath, Batangas; Chester Sanders, Q.M.C., Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga; Louis J. Wheeler, Q.M.C., Camp Ward Cheney, Cavite. (May 23, Phil. D.)

Pay Clerk Ernest P. Hoff, Q.M.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, relieved from duty in this department and will proceed on next transport to San Francisco for further orders. (May 23, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Orban Szabo, Q.M.C., Fort Barry, Cal., will be sent

on the first available transport to Fort Rager, Hawaii, for duty. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, Q.M.C., relieved from detail in that corps Aug. 25. (July 23, War D.)

Sick leave two months to Pay Clerk Edgar C. Campbell, Q.M.C. (July 23, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Patrick J. McManus, Q.M.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 23, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, will be sent to Philadelphia, Pa., to report about Sept. 10, 1913, to the officer in charge of the general depot of the Q.M. Corps for temporary duty, for the purpose of receiving instructions in the duties of the Q.M. Corps with which they are concerned: William T. Connatter, Fort Brady, Mich.; George C. Cook, Fort Robinson, Neb.; Walter L. Shearman, Fort Porter, N.Y.; Max Boehnlein, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.; Bertrand W. Stevenson, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and Walter S. McMillan, Fort Douglas, Utah. (July 23, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. H. TORNEY, S.G.

The leave granted Major Charles E. Marrow, M.C., is extended one month. (July 14, Western D.)

The operation of Par. 8, S.O. 138, June 14, 1913, War D., relating to Major Percy M. Ashburn, M.C., is suspended for a period of four months. (July 21, War D.)

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, M.C., will proceed to Montgomery, Ala., for the purpose of assisting in the reorganization of the sanitary troops of that state. (July 21, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major William H. Wilson from duty at Fort McKinley, Maine, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty.

Major James L. Bevans from duty at San Francisco, upon expiration of leave heretofore granted him, to Fort McKinley, Maine, for duty. (July 18, War D.)

The following medical officers are relieved from duty in the Philippine Department, to take effect after Aug. 15, 1913, and will proceed to United States: Lieut. Col. Henry A. Shaw, Capt. Charles T. King, Mark D. Weed, Wayne H. Crum, W. Cole Davis, all M.C., and 1st Lieut. John R. Herford, M.R.C. (July 18, War D.)

The following medical officers are relieved duty in Philippine Department after Sept. 15, 1913, and will proceed to United States: Capt. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Elmer S. Tenney, M.R.C. (July 18, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 29, 1913, to Capt. Addison D. Davis, M.C., Fort Riley, Kas., to apply for an extension of twenty-five days. (July 7, C.D.)

Leave one month, effective about July 15, 1913, to Major Albert E. Truby, M.C. (July 14, E.D.)

Capt. Henry F. Pipes, M.C., from duty at Camp Overton, Mindanao, to Fort Wain, Grande Island, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. John S. Coulter, M.C., who will then proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (June 2, Phil. D.)

The following medical officers, due to arrive on the transport Sherman, are assigned to station as follows: Capt. Ferdinand Schmitter, M.C., to the Board for the Study of Tropical Diseases, Manila; 1st Lieut. Edward C. Register, M.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island; 1st Lieut. John J. Reddy, M.C., to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan; 1st Lieut. Edgar D. Craft, M.C., to Camp McGrath, Batangas; 1st Lieut. Frederick C. A. Kellam, Jr., M.C., to Pettit Barracks, Mindanao. (May 31, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. Michie, Jr., M.C., will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for observation and treatment. (July 22, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Corps are ordered:

Major Thomas L. Rhoads is relieved from duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will proceed to Winchester, Va., and report to C.O., Provisional Cavalry Brigade, for duty, and upon the completion thereof will proceed to Philadelphia for duty as attending surgeon in that city.

Major Reuben B. Miller relieved further duty with the 2d Division, Texas City, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Wayne, Mich., for purpose of transferring public property for which he is accountable. Major Miller will stand relieved from duty at Fort Wayne upon the completion of the transfer and will then report to Washington and report in person to the commandant, Army Medical School, for assignment to duty as professor of sanitary chemistry, relieving Major Carl E. Durnall in that duty. (July 23, War D.)

Capt. Daniel P. Carl, M.C., will be sent not to exceed eight visits to New York city between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1, 1913, for the purpose of special duty in eye refraction. (July 23, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

1st Lieut. Coleridge L. Beaven, M.R.C., will proceed, with the 54th Co., C.A.C., from Fort Wadsworth, N.Y., to Fort Michie, N.Y., for duty during the Joint Naval and Coast Defense Exercises. (July 15, E.D.)

1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparenberger, M.R.C., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (May 27, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Frederick H. Sparenberger, M.R.C., from duty in the Transport Service to Division Hospital, Manila, for treatment. On being returned to duty he will proceed to Fort Mills for duty. (May 14, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Julius A. Doshier, M.R.C., is ordered to active duty from July 21 to 30, 1913. (July 19, War D.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 1, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Arturo Carbonell, M.R.C. (July 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. Henry C. Bierbow, M.R.C., to Puerto Princesa, Palawan. (May 31, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Everett A. Anderson, M.R.C., now on temporary duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will take station at that post for duty. (May 31, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Albert H. Eber, M.R.C., from duty at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty. (May 31, Phil. D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Sick leave two months is granted 1st Lieut. Robert T. Oliver, D.S. Upon expiration of this leave Lieutenant Oliver will return to Letterman General Hospital for further examination. (July 18, War D.)

Act. Dental Surg. Arthur T. Knoderer to the Division Hospital, Manila. (May 31, Phil. D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Daniel W. Robinson, H.C., from duty with Ambulance Co. No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. (July 21, Phil. D.)

The following enlisted men, H.C., relieved from duty at their respective stations and will be sent on the first available transport to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal.: Sergts. 1st Class Francis M. Fitts, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampana; Gilbert H. Goosey, Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, and Frank E. White, Field Hospital No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (June 5, Phil. D.)

The following changes in stations of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are ordered: Sergt. 1st Class Amos W. Clark, Cotabato, Mindanao, to Torrey Barracks, Mindanao; Frank Holt, Torrey Barracks, Mindanao, to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, and Frank H. Rand, Ambulance Co. No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal, to the transport Warren, Manila Bay; Sergt. Charles Hawkinson, transport Warren, Manila Bay, to Ambulance Co. No. 4, Fort William McKinley, Rizal. (May 19, Phil. D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Joseph G. McWilliams, H.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 22, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

1st Lieut. Creswell Garlington, C.E., is relieved duty with 1st Battalion of Engineers and will proceed without delay to Washington Barracks, D.C., for temporary duty, and upon completion thereof to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, and report to chairman and chief engineer, Isthmian Canal Commission, for duty under his orders. (July 18, War D.)

Capt. William F. Endress, C.E., to New York city on official business pertaining to construction of Engineer School Building, and upon completion of this duty return to proper station. (July 18, War D.)

Major William J. Barden, C.E., is detailed to enter the next class at the Army War College. (July 17, War D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are ordered:

Lieut. Col. George A. Zinn will transfer temporarily to Major Harley B. Ferguson the duties in his charge at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., take station at that place, and

relieve Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Kuhn on or about Aug. 16, 1913, of the duties in his charge pertaining to the Philadelphia Engineer District. Lieutenant Colonel Kuhn will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., take station, and relieve Major William J. Barden on or about Aug. 19, 1913, as commandant of the Engineer School and of the charge of the Engineer Depot at that post. Lieutenant Colonel Kuhn will also assume command of the post of Washington Barracks.

Major James A. Woodruff will transfer about Aug. 1, 1913, temporarily to Capt. Ernest Graves the duties in his charge pertaining to the 3d District, Mississippi River Improvement, and will then proceed to Washington, D.C., for duty. Captain Graves will report by letter to the President of the Mississippi River Commission for duty in temporary charge of the 3d District, Mississippi River Improvement. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. William D. A. Anderson, C.E., upon the completion of his duty at Selingsgrove, Pa., will proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty as inspector-instructor with the Battalion of Engineers, Ohio N.G., and then return to proper station, New York city. (July 23, War D.)

Pvt. Maxwell Kirby, Co. B, 1st Battalion of Engineers, now at Washington Barracks, D.C., having been found qualified to enter the final competitive examination for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant, Mobile Army, will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., to report on or before July 30, 1913, for the examination. (July 21, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Major Jay E. Hoffer, O.D., will take station in New York city in connection with his duties at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground from July 23, 1913, until such time as public quarters can be furnished to him. (July 18, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 28, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Charles A. Eaton, Ord. Dept. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. John Lund, O.D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, N.J., on business pertaining to the ordnance material being tested at that place. (July 23, War D.)

Lieut. Col. John W. Jones, O.D., in addition to the duties assigned him in Par. 6, S.O. 137, June 13, 1913, War D., will report to commanding general, Western Department, for duty as department ordnance officer, relieving Lieut. Col. Colden L.H. Ruggles, O.D., of that duty. (July 23, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ernest Hippe, Fort Morgan, Ala., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1913, to relieve Ord. Sergt. Alexander Cunningham. Sergeant Cunningham upon relief will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., for orders. (July 17, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ralph Handel, now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will be sent to Manila, P.I., on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1913, for duty in the Philippine Department. (July 17, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Alexander Cunningham from duty at Manila to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (May 20, Phil. D.)

Ord. Sergt. Ottmar Kulmura, P.I., will be sent on the first available transport to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (July 23, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Par. 7, S.O. 150, June 28, 1913, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. William A. Alfante, S.C., is revoked. (July 19, War D.)

1st Lieut. William A. Alfante, S.C., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for the purpose of competing in the revolver competition to be held at that post. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. Charles D. F. Chandler, S.C., due to arrive on the transport Sherman, is assigned as assistant to the chief signal officer, with station in Manila. (June 2, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Homer J. Silger, S.C., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Arthur B. Crane, S.C., from Corregidor Island to Manila for duty. (June 2, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Van E. Roddey, S.C., Fort Niagara, N.Y., to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

The following enlisted men of the Signal Corps, now at the stations indicated, will be sent to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., at such time as will enable them to report to the C.O. for assignment to the detachment in charge of 1st Lieut. Frederick F. Black, S.C.: First Class Sergts. Edward W. Yates, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; John E. Johnson, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Roy F. Cox, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal.; and Sergt. Robert A. Tompkins, Fort Logan, Colo. (July 17, War D.)

First Class Sergt. William McKinley, Rizal, to Manila for duty. (May 22, Phil. D.)

The following changes of station of enlisted men of the Signal Corps are ordered: First Class Sergt. Marion L. Potter, Co. E, will be sent to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampana, for duty, relieving Sergt. Wade H. Glascock, same company, who will be sent to Manila for duty. First Class Sergt. Albert E. Stoneman, Co. F, will be sent to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty. Sergt. Henry Leicester, Co. L, Camp Eldridge, Laguna, will be sent to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty with his company. (June 2, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. James E. Farris, S.C., Fort Omaha, Neb., will be sent to the recruit depot, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Joseph H. Ebleton, S.C., who will be sent to Fort Omaha, Neb., for duty. (July 22, War D.)

The following promotions in the Signal Corps are announced: To be corporals: 1st Class Privts. Joe Moraske, John P. Flood and Christian W. Meyer, to date July 16, 1913.

Announcement is made of the following promotions published by the department signal officer, Philippine Department: To be sergeant: Corpl. Milton G. Stanhagen, to date May 1, 1913. To be corporal: 1st Class Pvt. William S. Hull, to date May 1, 1913.

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. W. L. FINLEY.

Capt. Julien E. Gaujot, 1st Cav., is detailed as inspector-instructor of the Militia and will proceed to Denver, Colo., and take station. (July 21, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. D. BEACH.

Capt. Gordon N. Kimball, 4th Cav., was on July 1 transferred from Troop F to unassigned of the regiment.

The following assignments of officers of 4th Cavalry were announced on July 1: Capt. Walter C. Short to Troop L and Douglas McCaskey to Troop F.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Aug. 5, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav. (July 18, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. K. HUNTER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave three months, to visit Japan, is granted 1st Lieut. Allan F. McLean, 7th Cav. (May 23, Phil. D.)

Sergt. Major Max Weimann, 7th Cav., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, will be sent to San Francisco on first available transport and will report at Fort McDowell, to await action on application for retirement. (June 4, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Charlie A. Hayden, Troop F, 7th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 23, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. SWIFT.

COL. L. S. MCCORMICK, ATTACHED.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. James S. Jones, 8th Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 27, 1913. (July 17, War D.)

1st Lieut. Frederick E. Shnyder, 8th Cav., detailed as captain, effective June 20, 1913, will proceed to Manila Ordnance Depot for duty, with station in Manila. (May 26, Phil. D.)

1st Lieut. Hugh H. Broadhurst, 8th Cav., is relieved from further duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon, and will report to troop commander for duty. (June 3, Phil. D.)

10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. C. GRESHAM.

Major William H. Hay, 10th Cav., will report at War College, Washington, D.C., for duty as an assistant instructor for the course of 1913-14. (July 21, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Major De Rosey C. Cabell, 11th Cav., will report in person to the president of the Army War College, Washington, for duty as an assistant instructor at the War College for the course of 1913-14. (July 21, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. H. G. SICKEL, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. William H. Garrison, Jr., 12th Cav., now at Fort Robinson, Neb., will join his proper station at Fort Meade, S.D. (July 10, C.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. John G. Quekemeyer, 13th Cav., is transferred from Troop E to Troop I of that regiment, vice 1st Lieut. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., 13th Cav., who is relieved from assignment to Troop I. (July 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th Cav., upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed to Winchester, Va., for duty for a period not to exceed fifteen days, and at the expiration of this period will comply with orders heretofore given him. (July 23, War D.)

Leave one month to 1st Lieut. J. Jerome G. Pillow, 13th Cav. (July 14, 2d Div.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. W. SIBLEY.

Capt. Morton C. Mumma, 14th Cav., having reported for duty, will take station in Washington until such time as it may become necessary for him to proceed to Camp Perry, Ohio, under that order. (July 17, War D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. Ephraim F. Graham, 15th Cav., will proceed on Sept. 11, 1913, to West Point, N.Y., for duty. (July 21, War D.)

Majors Charles A. Hedekin, 15th Cav., and Samuel G. Jones, General Staff, will proceed to Boston, Mass., thence to the vicinity of Middleboro, Mass., to observe the maneuvers of the Militia of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, July 27 to Aug. 3, 1913. (July 19, War D.)

First Sergt. James Fitzgerald, Troop F, 15th Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 19, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, Cav., to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty in connection with National Rifle Competition, Aug. 15 to Sept. 9, 1913, and upon completion return to his proper station. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Cav., is detailed as inspector-instructor with the 1st Cavalry Squadron, Militia of Ohio, near Athens, Ohio, July 20 to July 27, 1913. (July 8, C.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

2D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. D. HOYLE.

Second Lieut. Lucien H. Taliaferro, 2d Field Art., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, upon completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to Mariveles, Bataan, for duty in connection with the military survey of Luzon. (May 15, Phil. D.)

Leave to Sept. 1, 1913, is granted Major Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Field Art. (July 23, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. G. TREAT.

Par. 14, S.O. 158, July 9, 1913, War D., is so amended as to direct Capt. Fred T. Austin, 3d Field Art., to proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., via Winchester, Va., for the purpose of examining into the performance of the equipment designed by the Cavalry Equipment Board during the recent test march of Troops B and D, 11th Cavalry. (July 19, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Chief Musician Agostino D'Aintolo, band, 4th Field Art., will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (July 15, 2d Div.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Leave twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, 5th Field Art. (July 18, War D.)

Par. 27, S.O. 161, July 12, 1913, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., is revoked. (July 21, War D.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, 5th Field Art., inspector-instructor of Militia Field Artillery of the state of Colorado, New Mexico and Utah, will proceed to Roswell, N.M., in time to arrive at that place not later than Aug. 5, 1913, for duty at the camp of the New Mexico Battery of Field Artillery to and including Aug. 14, 1913. (July 21, War D.)

Sergt. Charles H. Pelton, Battery B, 5th Field Art., Fort Sil, Okla., is detailed to duty in connection with the Militia of California. (July 21, War D.)

Par. 16, S.O. 147, June 25, War D., relating to Major Harry G. Bishop, 5th Field Art., is revoked. (July 22, War D.)

Leave for twenty-three days, about July 31, 1913, is granted Major Harry G. Bishop, 5th Field Art. (July 22, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to 2d Lieut. Follett Bradley, 6th Field Art., and then return to his proper station. (July 21, War D.)

Capt. Joseph F. Barnes, 6th Field Art., Fort Riley, Kas., will join Battery C of that regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas, vice Capt. Ernest D. Scott, 6th Field Art., relieved. Captain Barnes will stand relieved from duty with Battery C and will return to Fort Riley, Kas., reporting to C.O., 6th Field Art., when again eligible for detached service on Sept. 9, 1913. (July 10, C.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Major William J. Snow, Field Art., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 21, 1913, and the name of Major George G. Gately is removed therefrom, July 20, 1913. Major Gately is assigned to the 4th Field Artillery, July 21, is relieved at his own request from duty in Cuba, and will join the 4th Field Artillery. (July 17, War D.)

1st Lieut. George H. Paine, Field Art., recruiting officer, will proceed at the proper time to Sparta, Wis., and report in person on Aug. 1, 1913, to C.O., Battery D, 5th Field Artillery, for duty until Aug. 10, 1913, and then return to proper station. (July 23, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Leave two months, about July 25, to 2d Lieut. Willard K. Richards, C.A.C. (July 12, E.D.)

Col. Stephen M. Foote, C.A.C., and Major James W. McAndrews, Inf., upon the completion of their duty at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., will repair to Washington and report in person to the president of the Army War College for duty as assistant instructors at the War College for the course of 1913-14. (July 21, War D.)

Leave three months, about Aug. 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Harry R. Vaughan, C.A.C., Fort Winfield Scott. (July 11, Western D.)

Leave one month, to terminate not later than Aug. 15, 1913, to Major Earle D.A. Pearce, C.A.C. (July 10, E.D.)

Second Lieut. Sherman W. Fitz Gerald, C.A.C., now at Marion, Mass., is relieved from duty on the Progressive Military Map of the United States, and will report to his post commander for duty. (July 11, E.D.)

Leave one month and fifteen days, about Oct. 1, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Simon W. Sperry, C.A.C., Fort Stevens, Ore. (July 16, Western D.)

So much of Par. 7, S.O. 143, June 20, 1913, War D., as relates to Capt. Richard K. Cravens, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 17, War D.)

Capt. Howard I. Landers, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 162d Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He is detailed to enter the next class at the Army School of the Line and will report at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 20, 1913, for duty accordingly. (July 17, War D.)

Leave fourteen days to Capt. Carroll Power, C.A.C., recruiting officer. (July 17, War D.)

1st Lieut. Willis Shippam, C.A.C., relieved assignment to 17th Co. and placed on unassigned list. (July 18, War D.)

Hunt, Va., is assigned to duty at that post. (July 17, War D.)

First Sergt. Edwin W. Currin, 86th Co., C.A.C., Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, to take the transport to sail from Manila July 15, 1913, for San Francisco, Cal., thence to Fort McDowell, Cal., to await action on his application for retirement. (May 22, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., to Fort Mills, Corregidor Island, for duty with company. (May 31, Phil. D.)

Principal Musician Dennis T. Swithart, 9th Band, C.A.C., now on furlough in the United States, will be discharged from the Army by purchase. (May 28, Phil. D.)

Major William P. Pence, C.A.C., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and report in person Aug. 3, 1913, for duty in connection with the joint Army and Naval exercises. (July 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps is relieved from assignment to the company indicated after his name and placed on the unassigned list: 1st Lieut. Hollis Le R. Muller from the 101st Co.; 1st Lieut. Roy R. Lyon from the 100th Co.; 2d Lieut. Leon R. Cole from 51st Co.

Capt. Hugh J. B. McElgin, C.A.C., is relieved from assignment to the 131st Company and placed on the unassigned list, to take effect Aug. 20, 1913. (July 22, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Coast Artillery Corps will proceed at the proper time to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., and report in person on July 30, 1913, for duty in connection with the joint Army and Navy exercises, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station: Capt. Harry L. Morse, Archibald H. Sunderland, Harry P. Willbur, John McBride, Jr., Frederick L. Buck and George A. Wiczorek; 1st Lieuts. Thomas A. Clark, Robert Arthur, Alexander Stuart, John L. Holcombe, Pierre V. Kieffer, John G. Hotz, Edward A. Brown, John G. Donovan, Allen Kimberley, George A. Wildrick, Thomas F. McNeill, Perry M. Gallup, William P. Wilson, Charles L. Williams, William P. Currier, George M. Peck, George Ruhlen, Jr., James W. Lyon, John T. Rowe, Robert E. Vose, Guy A. Mix, Peter H. Otosen, John H. Pirie, Louis D. Pepin, John N. Reynolds, Willis C. Knight, John R. Ellis, Robert E. M. Goodrick, John B. Maynard, Jacob Frank, Warren R. Bell, Frederick L. Martin, Robert O. Edwards, Marcel S. Keene and Otto H. Schrader. (July 22, War D.)

Capt. Harry T. Matthews, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, Aug. 26, vice Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, Aug. 25. Captain Matthews will proceed on Aug. 26 to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty as Q.M. and also as Q.M., Coast Defenses of Boston. (July 23, War D.)

Master Gunners George P. Stone and Roy Farmer, Coast Artillery School Detachment, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty in connection with the joint Army and Navy exercises. (July 21, C.A.S.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIGLE.

COL. J. S. ROGERS, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Nicholas W. Campanole, 1st Inf., is transferred to the 2d Infantry. He will join company to which assigned. (July 23, War D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Walter E. Pridden, 1st Inf., by the commanding, Army Service Schools, is extended to and including Aug. 19, 1913. (July 22, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. H. KIRBY.

Major William H. Bertsch, 3d Inf., will proceed at the proper time to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty with the executive committee of the N.R.A. (July 22, War D.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Col. William Paulding, 4th Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, and such finding having been approved by the President, the retirement of Colonel Paulding from active service is announced. He will proceed to his home. (July 18, War D.)

5TH INFANTRY.—COL.

Capt. William R. Standiford, 5th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John M. McDowell, 5th Inf., are detailed as members of the board appointed in Par. 26, S.O. 157, War D., July 8, 1913, vice Capt. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George W. Edgerly, 5th Inf., relieved. (July 19, War D.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. FEBIGER.

Sergt. John Hailey, Co. I, 6th Inf., is relieved duty with Militia of Vermont and is transferred as private to 5th Infantry, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (July 18, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Col. Daniel Cornman, 7th Inf., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board appointed to meet at Texas City, Texas, vice Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, relieved. (July 23, War D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus B. Van Wormer, 8th Inf., to leave the department about June 15, 1913. (May 15, Phil. D.)

Leave two months, to visit China and Japan, to Capt. Leonard T. Baker, 8th Inf., effective about July 6, 1913. (June 3, Phil. D.)

Capt. Frederick B. Shaw, 8th Inf., from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (July 23, War D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. J. CRANE.

First Lieut. Henry H. Arnold, 9th Inf., will make not to exceed three visits during the month of July, 1913, to Annapolis, Md., on business pertaining to the tests of aeronautical motors now going on at that place. (July 19, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

Leave two months, about Aug. 20, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward L. Hooper, 12th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (July 11, Western D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

So much of Par. 2, S.O. 114, Western D., July 1, 1913, as relates to 1st Lieut. Kurt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., is amended so as to name this officer as a competitor in the Departmental Rifle Competition instead of a competitor in the Revolver Competition. (July 14, Western D.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 114, Western D., July 1, 1913, as relates to 1st Lieut. John G. Macomb, 14th Inf., is amended so as to name this officer as a competitor in the Departmental Revolver Competition instead of a competitor in the Rifle Competition. (July 14, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Cook Gottlieb Thauer, band, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 21, War D.)

First Sergt. Erhard Haller, Co. A, 15th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 23, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.

Leave four months, about Sept. 3, 1913, is granted 2d Lieut. Rollo C. Ditto, 20th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (July 14, Western D.)

The name of Capt. Frederic G. Kelland, 20th Inf., is placed on the list of detached officers, July 20, and the name of Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, Inf., is removed therefrom, July 19. Captain Nicklin is assigned to the 20th Infantry, July 20, and upon his relief from recruiting duty will join that regiment. (July 19, War D.)

Capt. Frederic G. Kelland, 20th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, Inf., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (July 19, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

First Lieuts. George C. Rockwell, John C. Fairfax and Robert T. Phinney, 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash., are detailed for duty with the Departmental Rifle and Revolver Competitions to be held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (July 11, Western D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. E. F. GLENN.

Capt. Samuel A. Price, 23d Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, president of an Army re-

tiring board at Texas City, Texas, for examination by board. (July 23, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. C. BUTTLER.

Lieut. Col. Frank B. McCoy, 24th Inf., will report in person to Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 13th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Fort Santiago, Manila, for examination by the board. (June 4, Phil. D.)

Leave one month to Lieut. Col. Carl Reichmann, 25th Inf. (July 19, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

COL. E. P. PENDLETON, ATTACHED.

So much of Par. 44, S.O. 154, July 3, 1913, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Lancelot M. Purcell, 26th Inf., is revoked. (July 18, War D.)

Capt. Allan L. Briggs, 26th Inf., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for preliminary target practice and thence to Camp Perry, Ohio, for duty at the National and International Matches. (July 23, War D.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. N. GETTY.

Capt. Mathew E. Saville, 27th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, July 18, 1913, vice Capt. William H. Jordan, Jr., Q.M.C., relieved from detail, July 17, and is assigned to the 14th Infantry, July 18, 1913. Captain Saville will proceed to Fort George Wright, Wash., for duty as Q.M., relieving Capt. Francis H. Pope, Q.M.C. Captain Jordan upon relief from treatment at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, will join the 14th Infantry. (July 17, War D.)

Leave one month, about July 15, to Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 27th Inf. (July 14, 2d Div.)

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1913, to 2d Lieut. Owen R. Meredith, 27th Inf. (July 14, 2d Div.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

The 1st Battalion, 29th Inf., now at Fort Niagara, N.Y., to the Executive Officer, Army Competitions, for duty in connection with the Army Rifle and Revolver Competitions, to be held at that post beginning Aug. 1, 1913. (July 12, E.D.)

Leave one month, to terminate not later than Aug. 20, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, 29th Inf. (July 14, E.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. MCCLURE.

The leave granted Chaplain Marinus M. Londahl, 30th Inf., is further extended sixteen days. (July 14, Western D.)

Capt. William Brooke, 30th Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, as soon as practicable after Aug. 17, on which date he becomes eligible for detached service, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for examination for promotion. (July 15, Western D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

The name of Capt. B. P. Nicklin, Inf., is removed from the list of detached officers, July 19, and he is assigned to the 20th Infantry, July 20, and will join when relieved from recruiting service. (July 19, War D.)

First Lieut. William S. Neely, Inf., is relieved from duty at Gettysburg, Pa., and will return to Washington. (July 21, War D.)

First Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, Inf., is detailed as assistant to officer in charge of mess for National and International Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, and will report in person July 25, 1913, for duty. (July 18, War D.)

First Lieut. Edwin Butcher, Inf., to report at Camp Perry, Ohio, as soon as practicable after the completion of his tour of duty at the camp of the 2d Infantry, Militia of Maine. (July 19, War D.)

Major Harry H. Bandholtz, Inf., is relieved from duty as chief of the Philippine Constabulary, Sept. 1, 1913, and will proceed by the first available transport to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (July 17, War D.)

Leave for two months, about July 25, 1913, to 1st Lieut. Pat M. Stevens, Inf., recruiting officer. (July 22, War D.)

First Lieut. Richard D. Le Garde, Inf., is detailed as a range officer for the National and International Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 15 to Sept. 9, 1913. (July 23, War D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. L. M. KOEHLER.

Leave three months, effective about Sept. 24, 1913, to Capt. Orval P. Townsend, P.R.R. of Inf. (July 14, E.D.)

Leave two months, upon completion of his duties at the department and Army rifle and revolver competitions, Fort Niagara, N.Y., is granted Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, P.R.R. of Infantry. (July 15, E.D.)

Leave three months, about Sept. 24, 1913, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. Louis M. Koehler, P.R.R. of Infantry. (July 15, E.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. William G. Muldoon, Phil. Scouts, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 31, 1913. (July 17, War D.)

Second Lieut. John H. Caron, P.S., due to arrive on the transport Sherman, is assigned to the 2d Co., P.S., Regan Barracks, Albany, and will join company. (May 28, Phil. D.)

Leave three months and twenty days, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. William J. Ayers, P.S., and he is authorized to leave the department about July 15, 1913. (May 15, Phil. D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. George Le Roy Brown, retired, is relieved from duty at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., and with his consent is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz. (July 21, War D.)

At the request of the Governor of Connecticut, Col. Calvin D. Cowles, retired, with his consent is detailed for duty with the Militia of Connecticut. (July 22, War D.)

RELIEVED COLLEGE DUTY.

Each of the following officers is relieved from duty at the institutions specified after his name:

Major Lorenzo P. Davison, retired, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio.

Major Charles P. George, retired, New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Agricultural College, N.M.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Lowe, 28th Inf., Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.

First Lieut. Lancelot M. Purcell, 26th Inf., Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, retired, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyo.

Majors Davison and George and Lieutenant Daly will proceed to their respective homes.

Lieutenants Lowe and Purcell, upon the completion of such duty pertaining to Militia camps of instruction as may be assigned to them, will join their respective regiments. (July 19, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. George S. Young, 21st Inf., Major Samuel E. Smiley, 21st Inf., Major Wilson Chase, 21st Inf., Capt. Herbert C. Gibner, M.C., and 1st Lieut. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for the examination of officers of Infantry as may be ordered before it for promotion. (July 15, Western D.)

TRANSFERS.

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 116, May 19, 1913, War D., as transfers 2d Lieut. Robert C. P. Goetz from 8d Field Artillery to 2d Field Artillery, and 2d Lieut. E. Francis Riggs from 6th Field Artillery to 1st Field Artillery, to take effect Aug. 1, 1913, is amended so as to transfer Lieutenant Goetz to 1st Field Artillery, and Lieutenant Riggs to 2d Field Artillery, to take effect on the date specified. Each will be assigned to a battery and will proceed on first available transport to join his battery. (July 18, War D.)

ARMY SERVICE DETACHMENT.

Sergt. John Jacobs, Army Service Detachment, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (July 19, War D.)

CAMP PERRY SHOOTING MATCHES.

The following officers now on duty in connection with the Department Competitions, Fort Niagara, N.Y., upon completion of that duty, will report to the Executive Officer, Army Competitions, for duty in connection with the Army Rifle and Revolver Competitions to be held at that post beginning Aug. 1, 1913: Major William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., chief range officer; Capt. William H. Waldron, 29th Inf., adjutant and

statistical officer, in addition to his company duties; 1st Lieut. Elvin H. Wagner, 29th Inf., Q.M., ordnance and signal officer, in addition to his company duties; 1st Lieut. Charles W. Mason, Jr., 29th Inf., officer in charge competitors' mess; Capt. Stewart McC. Decker, P.R.R. of Inf.; Miles K. Taubee, P.R.R. of Inf., and Henry M. Bankhead, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James Regan, 9th Inf.; Charles G. Sturtevant, 9th Inf.; John J. Burleigh, 3d Inf.; and Earl C. Buck, 17th Inf.; 3d Lieut. James C. Williams, 9th Inf.; James L. Frink, 3d Inf.; Robert Coker, 3d Inf.; Allen M. Burdett, 17th Inf.; Joseph T. Clement, 9th Inf.; Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf.; and Ralph E. Jones, 17th Inf., all range officers. (July 13, E.D.)

One company of the 17th Infantry, to be selected by the regimental commander from the 2d or 3d Battalions, will proceed by rail to Camp Perry, Ohio, so as to arrive there by July 21, 1913, for duty with the national and international matches, 1913, at that place, and upon completion of this duty return to station. (July 15, E.D.)

ARMY INFANTRY TEAM.

The following officers and enlisted men, composing the Army Infantry team to participate in the National Matches, Camp Perry, Ohio, will proceed from Fort Niagara, N.Y., to that camp not later than July 20, 1913:

Capt. Robert H. Allen, 29th Inf., team captain.
Capt. John H. Page, Jr., 21st Inf., range officer.
First Lieut. John M. Craig, 20th Inf., spotter.
First Lieut. George W. Ewell, 3d Inf.
First Sergt. Harry Wollam, Co. K, 6th Inf.
Capt. Ward Dabney, 6th Inf.
Capt. Alexander J. Macnab, 14th Inf.
Second Lieut. Robert Sears, 1st Inf.
Corpl. Thomas E. Vetter, Co. B, 14th Inf.
Corpl. Eli J. Wells, Co. C, 3d Inf.
Corpl. Henry R. Kimberling, M.G. Platoon (Co. H), 29th Inf.

Major Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf.
Sergt. Grover Combs, Co. K, 9th Inf.
First Lieut. Harry Hawley, 9th Inf.
First Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 17th Inf.
First Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf.
Second Lieut. Clarence M. McMurray, 17th Inf.
Sergt. M. O. Arrington, Co. B, 16th Inf.
Additional Authorized Members.
First Sergt. Arthur J. Stark, Co. A, 3d Inf.
Second Lieut. Fred P. Jacobs, 29th Inf.
First Sergt. Clinton D. Schenck, Co. G, 21st Inf.
Sergt. Edward Traub, Co. I, 20th Inf. (July 15, E.D.)

MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kan., and report in person on Sept. 25, 1913, for duty accordingly:

Second Lieut. William C. McChord, Jr., 1st Cav.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Haverkamp, 1st Cav.
First Lieut. John A. Barry, 2d Cav.
Capt. James N. Munro, 3d Cav.
Second Lieut. John A. Warden, 3d Cav.
First Lieut. Leonard W. Prunty, 4th Cav.
Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav.
Second Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 6th Cav.
Second Lieut. Guy W. McClelland, 6th Cav.
Capt. William A. Cornell, 10th Cav.
Second Lieut. Richard E. Cummins, 10th Cav.
First Lieut. Emmet R. Harris, 11th Cav.
Second Lieut. Stewart O. Elting, 11th Cav.
First Lieut. John Alden Degen, 12th Cav.
First Lieut. George A. F. Trumbo, 12th Cav.
First Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav.
First Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav.
Second Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, 15th Cav.
Second Lieut. Bernard E. Peyton, 1st Field Art.
First Lieut. Roy F. Wearing, 3d Field Art.
Second Lieut. Herbert Hayden, 4th Field Art.
First Lieut. John A. Craney, 5th Field Art.
Second Lieut. Albert K. C. Palmer, 6th Field Art.
Second Lieut. Edward S. Harrison, C.A.C.
Second Lieut. Oliver L. Spiller, C.A.C. (July 22, War D.)
Second Lieut. John C. F. Tillson, Jr., 13th Cav., is detailed to enter the next class at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, and will report in person Sept. 30, 1913. (July 22, War D.)

UNITED STATES ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

Outgoing.

Schedule to Dec. 31, 1913.

Transport	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive about	Arrive Manila	Lay days at Manila
Thomas	June 19	June 27	July 10	July 15	8
Logan	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 1	14
Sherman	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	14
Logan	Oct. 6	Oct. 14	Oct. 27	Nov. 2	13
Sherman	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 1	14
Thomas	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 26	Jan. 1	14

Incoming.

Schedule to Jan. 11, 1914.

Transport	Leave Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive about	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at S.F.
Sherman	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 12	24
Logan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	23
Sherman	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	23
Thomas	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 11	23
Logan	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 11	23
Sherman	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	24

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ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.
CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.
DIX—Left Seattle, Wash., for Manila, P.I., June 25. Sailed from Honolulu July 10.
KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.
LISCUM—In Shanghai.
LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for Manila, P.I., July 5. Arrived Honolulu July 13. Left Honolulu July 14.
MCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.
MEADE—At Galveston, Texas.
MERRITT—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.
SHERMAN—Left Manila, P.I., for San Francisco, Cal., June 15; left Nagasaki, Japan, June 21; left Honolulu July 9. Arrived San Francisco July 13.
SUMNER—At Galveston, Texas.
THOMAS—Left San Francisco, Cal., for Manila June 19; left Honolulu June 28. Sailed from Guam July 12. Arrived Manila July 18.
WARREN—At Manila.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—Capt. B. O. Lenoir, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. R. Mayo, Signal Corps. At New York.
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. K. Truesdell, Signal Corps. At Boston.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. H. C. Merriam, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Honolulu, H.T.
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. John K. Jemison, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. J. Prentice, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 136th Co., C.A.C. Sails for Fort Monroe, Va., July 26.
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. C. R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Strong, Mass.
GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Thomas C. Humphreys, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.
GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. William W. Hicks, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Constitution, N.H.

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Unless some legislation is passed increasing the num-
ber of officers, or there is a war, the last examination of
soldiers and civilians for commission in the mobile Army
will take place this year. Next year there will not be
sufficient vacancies in the Army to take care of the gradu-
ates from West Point. Some of the West Pointers must
be commissioned as additional second lieutenants when
the next class graduates. There are now twenty-four
vacancies in the mobile Army. Thirteen enlisted men
have been ordered up for examination. If the usual
number pass there will be left for the civilians about
fifteen vacancies. Something like a hundred civilian
candidates have reported for examination. In all prob-
ability there will not be vacancies enough to take care
of all the civilians who will pass the examination. Those
who are not appointed now will not be eligible for any
subsequent vacancies, as vacancies that occur next year
will be kept for West Point graduates.The President of Colombia, upon the convening of
Congress on Sunday, reviewed the question at issue with
the United States, and expressed the high hopes of the
Colombian people, growing out of the new Washington
administration and the appointment of the new Minister
to Colombia, that the terms of a perfect understanding
between Colombia and the United States would be sub-
mitted to the present session. He emphasized the daily
growing necessity for this understanding, and the desir-
ability of cultivating frankly cordial relations with the
United States on the part of Colombia in view of the
approaching opening of the Panama Canal in its bearing
upon the requirements of the maritime provinces of the
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CRISIS IN MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

During the past week there has been more Mexican war talk on Capitol Hill than at any time since the first revolution in the southern republic. No longer do members of Congress minimize the dangers of the situation. They have come into a full realization of the fact asserted in our columns from the first that the only solution of the problem is intervention by the United States. This is a sure indication that there is a general demand throughout the country for a more aggressive policy in dealing with Mexico. The statesmen on the Hill have their ears to the ground and respond readily to every wave of public sentiment. They pay very little attention to recommendations of the State Department, or of any of the executive departments. But when the voters speak they heed, and at least go through the form of responding to all popular demand. The same state of public opinion exists now as before the Spanish-American War. For years Cuba was in a constant turmoil. At first the public paid very little attention to it, but it gradually became aroused, and it was demanded that the United States intervene when the Maine catastrophe occurred. The more conservative Senators and Representatives are trying to stem the tide of public opinion and are hoping that the demand for intervention will not become so strong that it cannot be refused. One of the things that is arousing public sentiment is the homecoming of the refugees from Mexico. People who have been driven out of Mexico by the war are beginning to arrive at their former homes and are giving true accounts of the outrages that are being committed. This is having more effect than official reports, which are drawn up so as to minimize the troubles of Mexico.

The Fall resolution in the Senate and the Murray resolution in the House, the former quoting the protection plank of the Baltimore Democratic Convention as to an American citizen's rights, and the latter calling upon the President to use the land and naval forces of the United States to correct existing conditions in Mexico, brought the Mexican situation squarely before Congress on July 22. Senator Fall was justified in resenting the insinuation that his resolution would bring on war and in stating that he had urged the previous administration to take cognizance of the conditions in Mexico and that neglect of his warning two years ago has brought Mexico into her present state of lawlessness. What is being said now in both houses of Congress is simply the echo of what has repeatedly been expressed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL ever since the beginning of the change several years ago of a legitimately conducted revolution into the marauding and pillaging of bands of brigands who could not disguise their nefarious work with the thin cloak of a spurious revolutionism.

The visit of Ambassador Wilson to Washington should strike the hour for reading Mexico as sharp a lesson as was read to Nicaragua a few months ago, when United States marines and bluejackets were landed to put an end to the horrors to which foreigners had been subjected during one of their fantastic local revolutions. It is doubtful, however, whether the necessity for vigorous action was any more pronounced in the case of Nicaragua than it is now and has been for months in the case of Mexico. Indeed, it may be safely said that the Monroe Doctrine is more in danger from the unpunished terrorism practiced by Mexicans than it ever was in Nicaragua. Now is the time for President Wilson to realize that President Taft's policy of avoiding bloodshed was only the policy of inviting bloodshed. The New York World's demand that the Mexicans be permitted to fight out their salvation would be good advice if their fighting concerned only themselves, but when it puts this nation in the position of not living up to the obligations of a policy it has announced for the Western Hemisphere, then the fighting in Mexico takes on a different light and becomes the rightful object of American attention.

If when the first reports reached the State Department, during the Taft administration, of outrages to Americans, the United States had called upon Mexico for instant redress the situation would have been immediately clarified. If the reply had been, "We cannot grant what you ask, because our government is too weak," the United States would have done nothing contrary to international law of to common justice if she had answered, "Since you are unable to give us the redress we seek, we shall take it upon ourselves to collect our own damages." Even if this had involved the sending of troops across the border, the United States would still have been within her rights. It may be said that any such policy would have amounted to taking sides with one faction or the other in that distracted country. This would not have been at all neces-

sary, any more than when the allies sent an expedition to Peking in 1900 it was necessary to take sides with the revolutionists or with the government. When a demand was made upon the Peking government for the protection of the legations and it was answered by the flight of the government officials and the turning over of the country to the Boxers, did the Powers hesitate because they might be accused of aiding one party or the other in China? Not at all. They had only one thing to do, and that was to rescue the beleaguered legations and to collect damages.

A sharp, decisive shaking up of Mexico when the Madero revolution against Diaz first broke out, and the ill treatment of foreigners began would have done more for peace than all the diplomatic backing and filling that have occupied the months since. A fact that the United States does not seem able to grasp is that leniency in the settling of just claims for such outrages not only invites further outrages, but still further complicates the problem, for if delay was granted in the first instance the natural question in Mexico would be, Why not delay in the later cases? In other words, delay is the mother of delay, and thus the vicious circle is extended until the affairs of all Americans and all other foreigners in Mexico are involved in a hopeless impasse of diplomatic procrastination.

Up to the present the United States seems to have been more concerned about the "rights" of the Mexicans than about rights of the foreigners who are entitled to look to the United States for protection. Whenever there is talk of military action by the United States to enforce her rights and the rights of other countries instantly a clamor is raised about the rights of the Mexicans and the injustice of any act on the part of the United States that would prejudice one side or the other in the internecine strife. Little thought seems to be given by these clamor makers to the other and larger rights which the Monroe Doctrine has imposed upon this country. Let it be admitted merely for the sake of argument that the Mexicans have certain rights that would be invaded by a military protest on the part of the United States, still the rights of the citizens of the other nations residing in Mexico transcend the rights of the Mexicans since the United States has barred their home governments from interfering. The first rights, then, to be observed are the rights of those who are in Mexico with their hands tied, as it were, through the American prohibition of aid from their own governments.

If the Mexicans knew that each time they engaged in a revolution, in the course of which irresponsible bands brought loss to foreign residents, the country was in danger of being invaded by German, French or British troops for the collection of damages for outrages, it is very likely that such a danger would show them the folly of continually seeking to effect political reforms with the bullet instead of the ballot. But, confident that the Monroe Doctrine like a fierce watchdog will stand on the Rio Grande and bark off any European intruders, the Mexicans have presumed upon the good nature of big Uncle Sam to inflict injury upon the nationals of other countries, which, if perpetrated in any other land, say, Turkey or China, would have meant a punitive expedition with the assessment of heavy damages.

A NICARAGUAN CANAL.

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of the policy of the present administration regarding what has been termed by some as a protectorate over Nicaragua, there can be little doubt among those who have studied carefully the question of transportation across the Isthmus that before many years there will be need of another canal. If the treaty, as modified along the line of Secretary Bryan's suggestions, shall contribute to the building of a Nicaraguan canal, it will tend to solve a problem that sooner or later the future will have to face. Into the pending treaty with Nicaragua will be incorporated three clauses of the Platt amendment that constitute the effective control that the United States now exercises over Cuba. Briefly these clauses provide that Nicaragua shall not enter into any treaty with a foreign Power that would impair the independence of the republic or lead to colonization, that it shall not contract any debts in excess of the amount provided for by the ordinary revenues of the government to meet the interest and sinking fund provisions, and that the United States may exercise the right to intervene for the preservation of independence and a stable government.

Already this "protectorate" feature of the treaty is the object of attacks from those who assert it will mean ultimately an American protectorate for all the Latin American republics as far south as Panama. Be that as it may, the treaty as amended would mean if the time should come for the building of a second Isthmian canal we should have control of it. Some advantage will be obtained in the matter of distance through the use of a Nicaraguan canal. Again, as a matter of naval convenience and efficiency, the smaller naval craft could proceed through the northern canal while the main fleet was passing through the Panama. With two canals we should have a double surety for the protection of our coasts.

Nicaragua has long been a favorite canal route among many Isthmian canal supporters. In 1884 a treaty known as the Frelinghuysen-Zarala treaty was negotiated with Nicaragua by the terms of which the United States was to build the canal without cost to Nicaragua and on its completion it was to be managed jointly by

the two governments. In 1885 this treaty failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate and was not ratified. In 1886 private citizens in New York obtained a concession from Nicaragua and one from Costa Rica and preliminary work on the canal was begun, but the panic of 1893 bankrupted the company and the work was not resumed, although about \$4,500,000 had been expended. After 1895 several boards of Congressional authorization investigated the work already done on the canal, but their reports never came to anything on account of interest being distracted by the larger importance of the Panama Canal project. The time estimated to build the Nicaragua waterway was ten years and the cost about \$200,540,000. The total height of lock liftage from the Caribbean to Lake Nicaragua would be about 110 feet, and on the Pacific side 114 feet. The distance from ocean to ocean would be about 187 miles. As far back as 1848 a treaty was negotiated with Nicaragua for American building of the canal, but this, like the one thirty-seven years later, failed of ratification.

The fact that a canal project is within the possibilities of Nicaraguan development would seem to take that country out of the class of the other Central American republics and shake from them the shadow of a United States protectorate of which certain nervous people seem now to be so afraid. The necessity of controlling the territory through which the Panama Canal runs soon became manifest to the United States, and since the treaty with Nicaragua has for its primary cause the desire to prevent any European Power from constructing a canal, it may eventually dawn upon Honduras and other republics in that section that the United States casts no covetous eye upon any Latin American territory that has naught in common with a canal.

In order to man the ships which will be placed in commission this year it will be absolutely necessary to reduce the number of officers on shore duty. Before leaving on his trip Secretary of the Navy Daniels went into this question with his aids and instructed them to go through the roster of Navy officers on shore stations with a view of relieving every officer that can be spared. They were directed to double up the duties where it was possible in order to relieve officers for the fleet. The New York and Texas, which will need about 600 officers, and eight destroyers, which must have about 300 more, will go into commission this year, and the Secretary will be hard pressed to fill out their complement. Just at present it is difficult to see where the Department will be able to obtain officers who are competent to fill these berths on the new ships. The reserve fleets have been stripped of officers as well as men, and everybody on shore duty appear to be busy. As under the law retired officers are not allowed additional pay for active duty, and there is no authority for calling them into active service without their consent, it is impossible to fill any of the shore stations from the retired list. Some of the retired officers are on active duty, although they receive no extra pay for the work that they are doing. The Department has come face to face with the fact that there is a shortage of officers for the Navy. There are at present between 1,700 and 1,800 officers, including ensigns who have only recently come into the Service. On a peace basis the fleets should have between 2,700 and 2,900 officers. Roughly speaking, the Navy is about 1,000 short of the number of officers that is actually required to handle the ships. The largest part of this shortage is in the grades of commander, lieutenant commander and lieutenant. Especially is there a shortage in the grade of lieutenant commander. There will also be an increasing demand for commanders, as officers of this grade should be placed in command of the new 1,000-ton destroyers. In order to make up for this deficiency on the fleet a great many officers on shore stations in Washington and other places will be relieved upon the return of Secretary Daniels and sent to sea, even if some of the shore work is neglected, as, in the opinion of the Secretary, the fleet has the first call on the services of the officers. Washington is only one of the shore stations which is likely to be affected by the Secretary's action.

Press despatches from San Francisco on July 21 said that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had announced in that city his intention of establishing a battleship fleet in the Pacific with San Francisco as its home station. In the discussing of coaling stations Mr. Daniels is quoted as follows: "With the opening of the Panama Canal the question of a great coaling station on the Pacific becomes of immense importance. I am closely observing all the considerations. In regard to choosing the chief station, I may say that Bremerton and Mare Island are unquestionably two of the best equipped naval stations in the world. Where the final choice of the chief coaling stations will fall I am not at this time prepared to say." The demand for a considerable representation of battleships on the Pacific coast has been made more urgent among the people of the Pacific Slope by recent international happenings and by the approaching opening of the Panama Canal, but it is altogether likely that such a battleship fleet arrangement would have been made for Pacific waters even if nothing had been heard of the Japanese school and land question. With the opening of the canal, with the resultant possibility of the speedy transfer of the fleet from one ocean to another, such a division of the naval strength was perhaps

inevitable, and the announced plan of the Secretary may be taken more as a natural development of the Panama Canal than as the expression of a realization of any particular danger from the Pacific.

The reply of Secretary of State Bryan to the note of the Japanese government protesting against the California land law, instead of bringing the end in sight, has served only to emphasize the radical differences between the Department of State and the foreign office at Tokio. According to what has so far been made public by the State Department, Mr. Bryan's reply practically affirms what has so often been maintained by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, namely, that an arbitration treaty with the United States is a rope of straw. Another point in the reply is that because of the "states rights" principle, no treaty between the United States and a foreign power has any binding effect if a sovereign state sees fit to violate its provisions. From these fundamental propositions Mr. Bryan argues that arbitration of the differences between the United States and Japan as to the construction of the existing treaty would be futile because an arbitral award favorable to the contentions of Japan would be wholly without force or effect unless Japan could secure a judicial decision from the courts of the United States supporting it. Further, the Secretary holds that if the contention of Japan that California has violated the existing treaty be tenable, the only practical solution of the difficulty is the negotiation of a new treaty which will relieve the United States of responsibility for the acts of any of its sovereign states.

The order mentioned in last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relieving all the troops of the 2d Division, with the exception of a reinforced brigade which is to be stationed on Galveston Island, has been held up temporarily. Evidently the Administration does not think that it is advisable to relieve the division at present, as there is a possibility that it may be sent into Mexico. The crisis in Mexican affairs is expected about Sept. 1, by which time, those acquainted with the situation believe, the Huerta government will be without funds to pay its soldiers, and will find it impossible to keep an army in the field. It has been stated unofficially a number of times that the President will not recognize Huerta, and he is backed up in this position by Congress. Both the Democratic and the Republican leaders are supporting President Wilson in his refusal to recognize Huerta, and without recognition his government will go to pieces. Of course, if the situation grows any worse in Mexico none of the troops can be relieved from duty along the border. On the contrary, steps may be taken to send more troops to Texas and to mobilize the National Guard. It is extremely unfortunate that the Mexican situation should take a bad turn at this time, as nothing is being accomplished from a tactical point of view by keeping the division in Texas. Officers and men are weary of long service on the border and the weather has become unbearable. The Secretary of War is determined to issue his order for the relief of the troops as soon as the Mexican situation will permit.

While on the trip with Secretary of War Garrison, Major General Aleshire, Chief of Q.M.C., will make a thorough inquiry as to the results of the consolidation of the supply departments on their operation at the various Army posts. Reports have reached the War Department from time to time that about the only change that has been made at a number of posts is in the change of the titles of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Instead of placing all of the duties under the direction of the ranking officer of the consolidated corps, the former commissary officers are still discharging the duties of the old Commissary Department, and the former quartermaster officers are taking care of the work of the old Quartermaster's Department. This is contrary to the spirit of the law under which the departments were amalgamated and the Quartermaster Corps was formed. One of the purposes of the consolidation is to train officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned, to discharge all of the duties of the Quartermaster Corps. Those who have caught the spirit of the law have transferred officers who have been on duty with the old Commissary Department to stations where they would be called on to discharge the duties formerly performed by officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is investigating the nature of the complaints of the employees of the Watertown Arsenal against the Time Study and Premium system of Taylor, the efficiency expert. A petition signed by many of the men protesting against what is properly called the stop-watch system has been presented to the War Department. But no particulars as to the nature of the objections of the men were given in the prayer of the petition. What the Chief of Ordnance wishes to know is just what objections the men have to the system. He thinks that it is possible that it may be so modified as to satisfy the men without entirely abolishing it. Splendid results have been brought about as the result of its application to the work at the arsenal, and the Chief of Ordnance naturally does not wish to abandon it if it can be so modified as to satisfy the men and economize time in the shops.

INTERVENTION IN MEXICO THREATENED.

In the House of Representatives July 22, 1913, Mr. Murray, of Oklahoma, submitted the concurrent resolution which appears below (H. Con. Res. 12). It was preceded by a long preamble. This set forth the Monroe Doctrine, which "carried with it the moral obligation to aid in the perpetuity of civil government, of law and order, and of the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. A just regard for the welfare of our own citizens or those of foreign countries, resident or sojourning in these republics, owning and holding property therein which, if left unprotected or to the vicissitudes of war and banditti revolutionists, some foreign nation, for the protection of its citizens, would intervene. Our failure, refusal, or neglect to carry out these moral obligations contained in the wholesome declaration of the Monroe doctrine as a part of the international law would seem to them to justify such foreign intervention; and"

The right to abolish a government destructive of the purposes for which a government is established is declared, and it is asserted that "there exists neither law nor government, neither the inalienable rights of man nor peace or order within the boundaries formerly embracing and known as the Republic of Mexico," where the rule of Huerta, established "through duplicity, treachery and brute murder," "has become a contending mass of force, a banditti of incendiarism, rapine and murder which should no longer be tolerated at our door." Continuing, the preamble and resolutions say:

Whereas there were sojourning in Mexico some forty thousand American citizens, colonized and holding valuable concessions under special invitation and grant of the Mexican government with the privilege of reserving their citizenship in the United States, under which grants and concessions they have established homes, businesses, fortunes, established schools and public roads in their several colonies, and begun the first step to a higher civilization—all which has been destroyed by the Mexican revolutionary banditti; and

Whereas many American citizens domiciled in Mexico have been subjected to imprisonment, blackmail and murder, their homes burned, their property destroyed, the virtue of womanhood and the sacred rights of family violated by first one or another of roving military bands who might gain ascendancy within a given community; and

Whereas the United States Government has not and cannot recognize either as a republic or government the assumed and arbitrary brute force of Huerta, or his occupancy of the ancient capital of that Republic, a régime founded upon duplicity, treachery, and murder; and

Whereas we believe in keeping platform pledges and in the declaration of the Baltimore platform, wherein it most solemnly declares: "The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property"; Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., First, That the United States recognize the fundamental principles in the foregoing preamble, and will welcome the re-establishment of such government, law, and order as will vouchsafe these ends, either comprising the territory of the ancient Republic of Mexico or any part thereof.

Second, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized by proclamation to give notice, both to the Huerta régime and to all other military leaders or banditti in Mexico, and to all persons whomsoever, that the life, liberty, family, and property of every American citizen, and of every citizen of any foreign nation sojourning in Mexico, shall be respected, and that any violation of their rights or of this order by any band, military rule, or leader of any one of the contending bands of revolutionists constituting the Mexican anarchy shall be punished, and that full, complete, and just compensation shall be paid to such American or any foreign citizen for any and all trespass upon the person or property, or any other violation of his rights, and that any revolutionary leader or other military bandit or any of his associates or followers will be held personally responsible, and that this Government will pursue such offending person to the utter ends of the earth to effect his capture and punishment for such offense, and that the resources of Mexico shall compensate such American or other foreign citizen whose rights have in any wise been violated.

Third, That in the event such proclamation fails to restore order within thirty days, the President of the United States be, and is hereby, authorized to intervene, establish peace, order, and civil government, and take possession of all public property of the former Republic of Mexico, and hold the same until every item of expense and all damages for the deprivation of liberty or the destruction of the property of any American citizen or citizen of any other nation has been fully compensated out of Mexican revenues; and all necessary power to re-establish and rehabilitate government, law, and order, including the preparation of the Mexicans for self-government by the opening of public schools, is hereby authorized; and the President is authorized to use the land and naval forces of the United States for the accomplishment of all such purposes.

HOT DEBATE ON MEXICAN SITUATION.

In the Senate on Saturday, July 19, Mr. Fall, of New Mexico, offered the following (S. Res. 139) and asked for its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.

Mr. Fall further moved that the plank of the Democratic platform upon the question of the protection of American citizens be read, so that it might be compared with the resolution, when it would be shown to be verbatim with it. After some discussion an extract from the platform was read and found to be identical in phraseology with the resolution. This went over on objection, and again on Monday because of the absence of the mover, Mr. Fall. On Tuesday it precipitated one of the most lively debates of the session. Senator Fall, a Republican, and Senator Stone, of Missouri, a Democrat, both asserted that they thought the time had come for the American Army to cross the Rio Grande, while other Senators of more conservative temper on both sides of the aisle openly favored an unequivocal declaration that if protection was longer withheld from Americans by federals or revolutionists, protection should be instantly supplied by the United States, regardless of the cost in men or money.

"Does the Senator mean," asked Mr. Bacon of Mr. Fall, "that diplomatic efforts have so far failed that we should now send in the Army to protect Americans?" "I don't admit that diplomatic efforts have failed," retorted Mr. Fall dryly. "They have never been attempted."

"That is a broad statement," said Mr. Bacon. "If there is any truth in men, not only under this Administration but under the last consular and diplomatic officers did everything they could. They presented claims and failed to collect damages only because the Mexican government for the time had no money to pay. It is not true that our officials were indifferent. Their efforts were unceasing."

"We don't agree as to what constitutes diplomatic effort," answered Mr. Fall. "When an American was

threatened with death in the town of Madero, 1,200 miles from the City of Mexico, without any communications between the capital and Madero, the efforts of the American Department of State consisted in telegraphing the City of Mexico, suggesting the enforcement of order. The opinion seems to prevail that the City of Mexico is Mexico; and the official conscience is set at rest by protesting to the authorities in that city, no matter how little able they are to enforce order at any point."

"And I know," said Mr. Lodge, "that our consuls were so badly treated last winter that they were afraid to exert themselves. They had no reason to think their efforts would be rewarded here. I don't want war. I want a recognition of treaty rights. While Americans could get no redress, didn't the German Minister demand and promptly obtain 100,000 marks for the death of a German subject? And wasn't there another case where an attaché of the German Legation went down to a court-martial and rescued an American, held for unjust trial?"

"Yes," assented Mr. Fall, "and that was in the City of Mexico."

"I was in hopes," went on Mr. Lodge, earnestly, "that a new President and a new Secretary of State would pursue a different course, and I am much disappointed that they have not."

"The Senator is belligerent," said Mr. Bacon, with a little laugh.

Mr. Lodge was in dead earnest when he replied: "If it is belligerent to ask for the safety of all American citizens and all American consuls, then I am belligerent."

The rescue of the American by the German official, said Senator Fall, occurred four months ago, and was communicated to the Department of State by a Secret Service agent, but no action was taken.

Mr. Lodge said that it was an unpleasant thought that under the American policy innocent Americans, shot on the American side of the frontier, were forced to seek redress in the Mexican courts.

Senator Lewis hinted that Mr. Lodge might have made his protest to the Republican Administration.

"This is no party matter," retorted Mr. Lodge. "I did not know of this incident until six weeks ago. These things are not made public. But I insist it is no party question. I blame my own Administration more than I blame the present Democratic rule."

"There are diplomatic methods of enforcing our rights," said Mr. Lodge. "All these must be exhausted before other steps are taken. The point can no doubt be reached where a nation whose nationals have been maltreated or possibly killed in another country can only resort to arms when diplomacy fails. It is a serious thing for the Senate to say to Mexico that this country will protect its citizens by force, if necessary. But in this case a negative course is more serious than an affirmative. The resolution is here and we must act upon it. To lay it on the table would be equivalent to saying that we are not prepared to protect our citizens in Mexico. It cannot be brushed aside as unimportant. It would be a serious thing for the Senate to refuse to take proper action on the resolution."

Mr. Fall said: "As a republic we hesitate more than any nation on earth to protect our citizens and enforce our treaty rights, for fear of bringing on a war. What arouses us? Some great disaster like the blowing up of the Maine? Then we pursue our enemy to the uttermost corner of the earth. This policy of the United States of delay in the hope that something might happen is responsible for the present situation. Prompt and strong action would have avoided the necessity for such a declaration as is proposed here. We only ask now for a renunciation that American citizens abroad are entitled to American protection. When a state becomes so commercialized that it will not extend this protection to its citizens in foreign countries, what will be the attitude of that country in case of war? When a country is so weak that it will not protect its citizens the days of that republic are numbered."

"Does the Senator mean," asked Mr. Bacon, "that if an American citizen is outraged and imprisoned 500 miles in the interior of Mexico we should send in an army for his release?"

"If no other measures are effective," replied Mr. Fall, "it would be our duty to send our last man to his defense."

Mr. Fall mentioned various cases in which our Government had failed to protect its citizens in Mexico.

The warlike talk of the Senate over the Fall resolution was not resumed July 24. Action on the resolution was postponed without comment.

STATUS OF ACTING DENTAL SURGEONS.

A question presented for the consideration of the Judge Advocate General is whether or not acting dental surgeons, provided for by an Act of March 3, 1911, may be discharged by the Secretary of War at any time should their services prove unsatisfactory, with or without awaiting the expiration of the full three-year term of service, at the end of which they become eligible for appointment as dental surgeons. The specific case under consideration is that of an acting dental surgeon who was appointed Nov. 15, 1912, and who was absent from duty between May 13 and June 13, 1913, by reason of sickness from a disease not contracted by him in line of duty.

The case involves many technicalities. The law provides that acting dental surgeons shall be considered as a part of the Dental Corps of the Army, and that they are to be appointed by the Secretary of War; no term of office being designated or stated; the number to be limited to a certain proportion of the actual enlisted strength of the Army. There could be no doubt, if these provisions stood alone, that acting dental surgeons when once appointed would become officers of the Dental Corps of the Army, and would hold their positions indefinitely until removed in a manner provided by law. The fact that the service they rendered might prove unsatisfactory, so long as the failure to render satisfactory service did not amount to an actual dereliction of duty, would not be sufficient to call for their discharge. Neither would sickness or disability be in itself a sufficient reason for terminating service. The Judge Advocate General quotes the law in part as follows: "All original appointments to the Dental Corps shall be as acting dental surgeons, who shall have the same official status, pay and allowances as the contract dental surgeons now authorized by law." He says further: "A paragraph in Army Regulations of 1910, in force when the Act of March 3, 1911, was passed, provided for the employment of dental surgeons on contract as follows: 'Contracts with dental surgeons will be made for three years, but may be annulled at any time, by the commanding general of a territorial division or department, after official investi-

gation, for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, or by the Surgeon General when in his opinion a termination of the contract would be in the interests of the Service.'"

Such was the official status of Army contract surgeons and Dental Corps surgeons at the time the law was passed establishing a Dental Corps. This act gave official recognition to the body of contract dental surgeons, but changed the manner of their employment from that of private contract to an appointment by the Secretary of War. This appointment, in the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, carries with it all the essential conditions formerly embraced in the contract authorized for those in employment at the time the act was passed. The law also provides that an acting dental surgeon shall have the same official status as a contract dental surgeon, then authorized. A part of their official status is the tenure of office, which was to be for a term of three years, but which might be terminated by the annulment of the contract as provided in Army Regulations.

It is therefore the opinion of the Judge Advocate General that the appointment of an acting dental surgeon may be revoked for the reasons specified in Army Regulations for the annulment of contracts with contract dental surgeons, heretofore authorized.

THE SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST (EXTRA) SESSION.

The Senate on July 15 passed S.J. Res. 58, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan the bell of the late U.S.S. Princeton to the Borough of Princeton, N.J., for use in the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the borough.

Judgments rendered by Court of Claims and for which the Treasury Department calls upon Congress to appropriate amount to \$86,358.22, as follows: War Department—Melvin B. Krause, \$31.20; Howard F. Esterline, \$36; Jacob Bodee, \$8.33; Edward L. Jones, \$125; Paul M. Roth, \$416.66; Ben D. Chinn, \$10, extra pay as U.S. Volunteer, war with Spain; Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, \$82,232.70, transportation and freight. Navy Department—Walter B. Izard, \$92.23, pay of officer, U.S. Navy; John B. Mears, \$1,001.10, pay of acting assistant surgeon, U.S. Navy; Augustus Smith, \$1,375, balance contract for coaling plant at New York Navy Yard; J. C. Rodgers and Company, \$1,020, construction of drydock, Navy Department.

The Militia Pay bill was reintroduced in the House on July 22 by Mr. Neeley, of Kansas. This measure, H.R. 7032, is the result of a number of conferences between War Department and National Guard officials, and an early report from the House Military Committee is anticipated in the regular session. The bill will be found on page 1467.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. Res. 139, Mr. Fall.—Resolved, That the constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property.

S. 2708, Mr. Sheppard.—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the U.S. Navy in the case of Yeoman Gerald A. Eubank, U.S.N., and authorizing him to participate in the next competitive examination to be held for the position of assistant paymaster in the U.S. Navy.

S. 2775, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—To transfer Comdr. Arthur Bainbridge Hoff from the retired to the active list of the U.S. Navy.

S. 2781, Mr. Shively.—That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to recognize, for rank only, any enlisted man or commissioned officer who served during the Civil War and who was commissioned by proper authority in a higher grade than in which mustered, and to issue to such persons, or, if deceased, to their widows or next of kin, a certificate of recognition as of the highest rank conferred by a commission or appointment from the date of rank named therein: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to entitle such persons to any additional rights as to pay, pension, or other emoluments.

S. 2788, Mr. Martin, of Virginia.—To restore Capt. Temp-lin M. Potts to the active list with the rank of rear admiral.

S. 2800, Mr. Johnson, of Maine.—That Sec. 34, Vol. 31, U.S. Statutes at Large, be amended as follows: After the word "Army," in the third line, and before the words "of the United States," insert the words "Navy or Marine Corps," so that it shall read: "Sec. 34. That all officers who have served during the War with Spain, or since, as officers of the Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, and have been honorably discharged from the Service by resignation or otherwise, shall be entitled to bear the official title and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held by brevet or other commission in the Regular or Volunteer Service."

S. 2806, Mr. Martine, of New Jersey.—That the Secretary of the Treasury may, under such regulations as he shall prescribe, appoint as chief warrant officer any warrant officer in the Revenue Cutter Service who has served a total of not less than fifteen years with credit in that service. Such chief warrant officer shall have the pay and allowances of a third lieutenant and shall rank as such, next after commissioned officers: Provided, That the number of such chief warrant officers shall not exceed five in each class: And provided further, That hereafter, in computing the length of service which shall entitle a warrant or petty officer to long-term pay or to be placed on waiting orders under the eighth section of the Act approved April 16, 1903, entitled "An act to improve the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue Cutter Service," all creditable service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Revenue Cutter Service shall be included.

S. 2812, Mr. Sheppard.—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy in the case of Chief Yeoman Meyer Cox, U.S. Navy.

S. 2813, Mr. Sheppard.—Waiving the age limit for the appointment as assistant paymaster in the United States Navy, in the case of John Edward Bibb, now in the accounting department of the Navy at Philadelphia.

H. Res. 204, Mr. Barton.—Resolved, That the Commissioner of Corporations be directed, and he is hereby authorized to make a full and complete report of the cost of an armor-plate factory and the cost of armor plate and gun forgings in factories owned by concerns dependent upon Government patronage, and that he report his findings to this body within four months after the adoption of this resolution.

H. Res. 210, Mr. Mann.—Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, directed to furnish the House of Representatives the names and respective ages of the persons appointed to the Navy Dental Reserve Corps under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, and the names of such dental surgeons as have been ordered to active service.

H. Res. 211, Mr. Bryan.—Whereas it is widely reported in the public press that certain enlisted men of the U.S. Navy did on Friday, July 18, 1913, at Seattle, Wash., engage in a riot and in wanton destruction of private property: Therefore be it Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and is hereby, requested and directed to give to the House full details and particulars of the said occurrence, together with the names of all enlisted men who participated, and a full

record of any and all proceedings had to investigate the said lawlessness and punish the guilty parties. Resolved further, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish a detailed statement of the losses incurred, to the end that full reparation may be made to such persons as may be found to be entitled thereto.

H.R. 6921, Mr. J. M. C. Smith.—To amend the general pension Act of May 11, 1912, as amended by Act of March 4, 1913, by adding the following proviso to Sec. 5: "And provided further, That in the computation of length of service of a soldier or sailor who was discharged by reason of a wound incurred or disease contracted in line of duty shall be credited the full term for which they enlisted."

MILITARY SERVICE AND CITIZENSHIP.

H.R. 7021, Mr. Burke, of Wisconsin.—That Sec. 2166 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for the year 1878 be amended to read: "Sec. 2166. Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the armies of the United States, either the Regular or Volunteer forces, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such and without compliance with or regard to the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States,' dated June 29, 1906, as amended by Secs. 16, 17 and 19 of an Act of Congress dated March 4, 1909, and by Secs. 4 and 13 of an Act of Congress dated June 25, 1910, and he shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence within the United States previous to his application to become such citizen; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to such proof of residence and good moral character, as now provided by law, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States."

Sec. 2. That the 28th Statutes at Large, page 124, is hereby amended to read:

"Any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward who has enlisted or may enlist in the U.S. Navy or Marine Corps, and has served or may hereafter serve five consecutive years in the U.S. Navy or one enlistment in the U.S. Marine Corps, and has been or may hereafter be honorably discharged, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States upon his petition without any previous declaration of his intention to become such and without any compliance with or regard to the provisions of an Act of Congress entitled 'An act to establish a Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States,' dated June 29, 1906, as amended by Secs. 16, 17 and 19 of an Act of Congress dated March 4, 1909, and by Secs. 4 and 13 of an Act of Congress approved June 25, 1910; and the court admitting such alien shall, in addition to proof of good moral character, be satisfied by competent proof of such person having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States Navy or Marine Corps."

Sec. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

MILITIA PAY BILL.

H.R. 7032, Mr. Neely.—That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the Organized Militia of each state, territory, and the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall receive compensation for their services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act may become entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army, at the rate of certain percentages of the pay of officers of like grade in the Regular Army, not including longevity pay, as now provided by law, namely: Five per centum to all colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, chaplains, aides-de-camp, and officers of the General Staff. Fifteen per centum to commanding officers of companies, troops, batteries, and ambulance companies, and to adjutants and quartermasters of regiments, independent battalions or squadrons or Coast Artillery districts; ten per centum to all other officers belonging to regiments, smaller tactical units, or Coast Artillery districts, including medical officers not above rank of captain detailed or assigned to and doing duty with regiments or smaller tactical units or Coast Artillery districts, medical officers serving with field hospitals, and veterinarians.

Sec. 2. That under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, each enlisted man on the active list belonging to organizations of the Organized Militia of each state, territory, and the District of Columbia, participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation provided by Sec. 1661, Revised Statutes, as amended, shall receive compensation for his services, except during periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act may become entitled to the same pay as an enlisted man of corresponding grade in the Regular Army, at a rate equal to twenty-five per centum of the initial pay now provided by law for enlisted men of corresponding grades of the Regular Army: Provided, That such enlisted man shall receive the compensation herein provided if he shall have attended not less than thirty-five regular drills during any one year, and a proportionate amount for attendance upon a lesser number of such drills, not less than fifteen: Provided further, That the compensation provided herein shall be computed for semi-annual periods, beginning the first day of January and the first day of July of each year, in proportion to the number of drills attended; and no compensation shall be paid to any enlisted man for the first semi-annual period of any year unless he shall have attended during said period at least ten drills, but any lesser number of drills attended during said period shall be reckoned with the drills attended during the second semi-annual period in computing the compensation, if any, due him for that year: And provided further, That when any man enters into an enlistment other than an immediate re-enlistment he shall be entitled to proportional compensation for that year if during the remainder of the year he shall attend a number of drills whose ratio to ten is not less than the ratio of the part of the year so served to the whole year; and when any man's enlistment shall expire the compensation, if any, to which he may be entitled shall be determined in like manner: And provided further, That periods of any actual military duty equivalent to the drills herein prescribed (except those periods of service for which under existing law or the provisions of Sec. 5 of this act members of the Organized Militia may become entitled to the same pay as officers and enlisted men of the corresponding grades in the Regular Army) may be accepted as service in lieu of such drills when so provided by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. That all amounts appropriated for the purpose of this act shall be disbursed and accounted for by the officers and agents of the Pay Department of the Army, and all disbursements under the provisions of the two preceding sections shall be made as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December and the 30th day of June of each year upon pay rolls prepared and authenticated in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of War: Provided, That stoppages may be made against the compensation payable to any officer or enlisted man hereunder to cover the cost of public property lost or destroyed by and chargeable to such officer or enlisted man.

Sec. 4. That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person not on the active list, nor to any person over sixty-four years of age, nor to any person who fails to qualify as to fitness for military service, under such regulations as the Secretary of War, after conference with the National Militia Board, shall prescribe, and who has not voluntarily, in addition to his oath as a member of the Organized Militia, also agreed to render military service to the United States as hereafter provided.

Sec. 5. That the President, with the consent of Congress, in time of war or when war is imminent, or in other grave emergencies, requiring the use of troops in excess of the Regular Army beyond the limits of the United States, may by order transfer to the Army of the United States any portion of the Organized Militia receiving, or entitled to receive, the benefits of this act, to serve therein for the remainder of their respective terms of enlistment or commission, unless

sooner released by order of the President, and any Organized Militia so transferred shall from the date specified in the order of such transfer become for the time being a part of the Army of the United States and subject to the same laws in so far as the same may be applicable to them during their service under such transfer, excluding the retirement laws, and be entitled to the same pay, emoluments, and allowances as officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the same grade and the same prior service, and shall be available for any duty for which the Regular Army or Volunteer Army may be employed: Provided, That any member of the Organized Militia who, having agreed to render military service to the United States under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses to present himself for service when so transferred shall be subject to trial therefor by a duly constituted court-martial under such regulations as the President may prescribe: Provided further, That when, in the discretion of the President, the necessity for their further use no longer exists, he shall release said organizations and the members thereof from liability to render further service under said order of transfer, and said organizations and the members thereof, when so released, shall cease to be a part of the Army of the United States: Provided further, That before the discharge of such organizations from the service of the United States there shall be a physical examination of each member of such organizations by the medical officers of the Army and a record thereof kept in the War Department.

Sec. 6. That whenever organizations are called into the service of the United States under existing law or are transferred to the Army of the United States under the provisions of this act those organizations only must be taken into such service or transferred to such Army which have already received compensation under the provisions of this act; in addition thereto such other organizations as have become entitled to receive compensation hereunder between the time of the last semi-annual disbursement and the time when such call or transfer is made. Organizations which, at the date when called into the service of the United States or transferred to the Army of the United States, are, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, organized so far as practicable as prescribed by law and regulations for like organizations of the Regular Army and are entitled to pay under this act shall be taken by regiments, brigades, divisions, or independent and separate organizations, as the quota of each state, territory, or the District of Columbia or major fraction thereof may require, including all regimental, brigade, and division staff officers authorized by law and regulations for the corresponding units of the Regular Army or specially authorized by laws for the Organized Militia.

Sec. 7. That when the Organized Militia is called into the service of the United States or by transfer, as hereinbefore provided, becomes a part of the Army of the United States, and is employed in conjunction with the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States, and military operations require the presence of two or more officers of the same grade in the same field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, the President may assign the command of the forces of such field, department, or command, or of organizations thereof, without regard to seniority of rank in the same grade: Provided, That in the absence of such assignment by the President officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order, without regard to date or rank or commission as between officers of different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army, by order of the President; second, officers of the Organized Militia transferred to the Army of the United States or called into the service of the United States; third, officers of the Volunteer forces: Provided further, That officers of the Regular Army holding commissions in the Organized Militia in the service of the United States, or in organizations transferred to the Army of the United States as hereinbefore provided, in the Volunteer forces, shall rank and have precedence under said commission as if they were commissions in the Regular Army, but the rank of officers of the Regular Army under their commissions in the Organized Militia shall not, for the purpose of this section, be held to antedate their formal entry into the service of the United States under said commissions.

Sec. 8. That all expenses necessary to the enforcement of this act, including the actual and necessary expense of travel of officers of the Army when traveling on duty pursuant to orders issued by the Governors of the several states and territories or the commanding general of the Organized Militia of the District of Columbia, shall be payable out of any appropriation made to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of War shall cause to be annually estimated the amount necessary for carrying out the provisions in this act, and no money shall be expended hereunder except as shall from time to time be appropriated: Provided, That this act shall take effect at the beginning of the fiscal year next following its passage and approval.

H.R. 7031, Mr. Mann.—Providing for the disposition of unclaimed effects of deceased patients of the Public Health Service, of deceased officers and enlisted men of the Army, and civilian employees of the War Department.

H.R. 7037, Mr. Beall, of Texas.—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Rufus B. Langford.

H.R. 7092, Mr. Rauch.—To waive the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of Harry W. Crider.

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, U.S.M.A.

Alphabetical list of candidates to be admitted to the United States Military Academy, Friday, Aug. 1, 1913, as a result of the examination held July 1, 1913:

¹Adams, David Calhoun, Jr., Ky., alternate 2d.
Burnap, Arthur Edwin, Conn., alternate 1st.
Clayton, Bertram Tracy, Jr., Ala., principal Rep. A. L. Abernethy.
Daniels, Lincoln Ferris, Vt., principal Senator Page.
Dessler, Leon, Ohio, alternate Rep. A. L. Crosser.
Duffy, Robert Emmet, Ga., principal 6th.
Helm, Malcolm Board, Ill., principal 24th.
Irwin, Samuel Rairigh, Pa., alternate 27th.
Kilburn, Charles Solomon, Texas, alternate 16th.
Kinneer, Thoburn Wright, Ohio, principal 19th.
Lewis, Charles David, Ohio, principal 21st.
Noce, Daniel, Colo., alternate 1st.
Ritchie, Scott Brewer, Va., principal 7th.
Saunders, William Harrison, S.C., principal Senator Smith.
Steiner, John Jefferson Flowers, Ala., principal 2d.
von Kummer, Ferdinand Gustav, Jr., N.Y., principal 21st.
York, Paul Winters, Ohio, principal 4th.
Yull, Charles Walter, Mich., alternate 10th.

¹To be examined physically upon reporting for admission.
²To be admitted on probation until the physical re-examination of his class in 1914, and to be re-examined in Geography on Thursday, July 30, 1913, admission to be conditioned on successfully passing that examination.

³To be re-examined in Geography on Thursday, July 30, 1913, admission to be conditioned on successfully passing that examination.

⁴To be admitted on probation until the physical re-examination of his class in 1914.

⁵To be admitted on six months' probation.

Alphabetical list of candidates to be admitted Thursday, Aug. 28, 1913, subject to physical examination:

¹Barrett, Laurence, John Ingram, Ark., 6th.
²Edwards, George Wharton, N.M., principal Senator Carton.
³McCullen, William Lawrence, N.C., principal 7th.

¹Ex-cadet; admitted June 14, 1912; discharged Jan. 13, 1913, per letter A.G.O., Jan. 11, 1913, for deficiency in English. Upon recommendation of the Academic Board, approved by the President, re-appointed Feb. 1, 1913, and granted leave of absence, without pay, until Aug. 28, 1913. See letter A.G.O., Feb. 1, 1913.

²Ex-cadet; admitted June 14, 1912; discharged Jan. 13, 1913, per letter A.G.O., Jan. 11, 1913, for deficiency in Mathematics.

³Ex-cadet; admitted Aug. 1, 1912; discharged June 23, 1913, per letter A.G.O., June 20, 1913, for deficiency in Mathematics.

CADETSHIPS AT U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY, 1914

Following is a list of cadetships at the U.S. Military Academy for which candidates are to be appointed on the nomination of Senators and Representatives in Congress for the entrance examination that is to be held beginning on the last Tuesday in March, 1914, for admission to the Academy on June 15, 1914.

The law requires that each person nominated for appointment shall be an *actual resident* of the state, district or territory from which he is appointed.

Cadetships to be filled on the nomination of Senators:

Alabama—Sen. Bankhead.	New Jersey—Sen. Martine.
Senator Johnson.	Senator Hughes.
Arkansas—Senator Clarke.	North Dakota—
Senator Robinson.	Senator McCumber.
Connecticut—Sen. McLean.	Ohio—Senator Burton.
Delaware—Senator du Pont.	Oklahoma—Senator Gore.
Florida—Senator Fletcher.	Senator Owen.
Georgia—Senator Smith.	South Carolina—
Idaho—Senator Borah.	Senator Tillman.
Indiana—Senator Kern.	Tennessee—Senator Lea.
Kansas—Senator Bristow.	Texas—Senator Sheppard.
Maine—Senator Burleigh.	Vermont—Sen. Dillingham.
Maryland—Senator Smith.	Virginia—Senator Martin.
Massachusetts—Sen. Weeks.	West Virginia—Sen. Chilton.
Montana—Senator Myers.	Wisconsin—Sen. Stephenson.
New Hampshire—Sen. Hollis.	Wyoming—Senator Warren.

Cadetships to be filled on the nomination of Representatives:

Alabama: 4th and 6th districts.
Alaska Territory: Delegate Wickersham.
Arkansas: 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 7th districts.
California: 1st, 8th and 9th districts.
Colorado: Representative Taylor.
Connecticut: 2d and 4th districts.
District of Columbia: District Commissioners.
Florida: 1st and 3d districts.
Georgia: 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th and 12th districts.
Idaho: Representative Smith.
Illinois: 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 19th, 21st, 22d and 25th districts.
Indiana: 2d, 4th, 8th and 11th districts.
Iowa: 1st, 2d, 4th, 9th and 11th districts.
Kansas: 3d and 8th districts.
Kentucky: 1st, 6th, 9th and 10th districts.
Louisiana: 6th and 7th districts.
Maine: 1st and 3d districts.
Maryland: 3d and 6th districts.
Massachusetts: 2d, 3d, 6th, 11th, 12th, 14th and 16th districts.
Michigan: 4th, 7th, 9th and 11th districts.
Minnesota: 2d and 9th districts.
Mississippi: 3d and 4th districts.
Missouri: 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 15th districts.
Nebraska: 4th and 5th districts.
New Hampshire: 1st and 2d districts.
New Jersey: 5th, 7th and 8th districts.
New Mexico: Representative Ferguson.
New York: 2d, 6th, 7th, 17th, 18th, 23d, 26th, 27th, 29th, 30th, 36th, 37th, 38th and 42d districts.
North Carolina: 3d, 8th and 10th districts.
North Dakota: 3d district.
Ohio: 3d, 6th, 9th, 14th, 17th and 20th districts.
Oklahoma: 2d and 4th districts; Representatives Murray and Thompson.
Oregon: 1st district.
Pennsylvania: 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th and 32d districts.
Porto Rico: Resident Commissioner.
Rhode Island: 3d district.
South Carolina: 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th districts.
South Dakota: 1st district.
Tennessee: 1st, 2d and 5th districts.
Texas: 2d, 6th, 7th, 11th and 12th districts, and Representative Garrett.
Utah: Representative Howell.
Virginia: 1st, 3d, 8th and 9th districts.
Washington: 1st district.
West Virginia: 1st, 2d, 3d and 5th districts, and Representative Sutherland.
Wisconsin: 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th and 11th districts.

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office, July 23, 1913.

NEW ENGLAND RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first day of the tournament of the New England Rifle Association at Wakefield, Mass., was marked by the phenomenal score made by Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Ord. Dept., Mass. V.M., who broke the world's record for consecutive bull's-eyes. He made 103 consecutive bull's-eyes at 800 yards, and his 104th shot was a center. This shooting was on July 21. The previous record was held by J. W. Hessian, of Connecticut, who made a record of fifty-seven bull's-eyes at Sea Girt, N.J., last year.

Capt. Harry R. Lay, U.S.M.C., was the executive officer of the meeting, which was largely attended.

CLAPP MATCH.

The world's record of Captain Wise was made in the Clapp Match, an individual contest. The plus scores in this match in addition to that of Captain Wise, were:

A. Listander, U.S.N.	50-12
Sergt. C. B. Long, M.V.M.	50-10
Sergt. W. H. McCarthy, M.V.M.	50-10
Lieut. G. H. Bowdy, U.S.N.	50-8
Sergt. P. S. Schofield, M.V.M.	50-8
Lieutenant Drumh, U.S.N.	50-6
J. W. Hessian, New York	50-6
Sergt. J. P. Gardner, U.S.M.C.	50-5
Pvt. J. S. Loughlin, M.V.M.	50-4
Corpl. E. E. Greenlaw, U.S.M.C.	50-3
Sergeant Donovan, U.S.M.C.	50-2
Sergt. H. E. Major, U.S.M.C.	50-2
Pvt. S. W. Capper, I.C.C.	50-2
Sergt. F. H. Kean, M.V.M.	50-1

The summaries of other shooting contests follow:

QUIMBY MATCH.

The Quimby Match, shot at 600 yards, 10 shots of record, was won by Seaman E. G. Hartung, U.S.N., 50 plus 7. The other winners in order were: Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Ord. Dept., M.V.M., 50 plus 4; Capt. F. W. Allen, Hqrs., C.A.C., 50 plus 3; Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., 50 plus 1; Lieut. R. G. Griffen, U.S.N., 49; 1st Sergt. J. Jackson, U.S.M.C., 49; Corpl. E. E. Greenlaw, U.S.M.C., 49; Seaman S. B. Clark, U.S.N., 49.

EFFICIENCY MATCH.

The New England Efficiency Match, an innovation this year, which is the only re-entry match in the week's program, enlisted the attention and interest of a goodly number of contestants, and especially the U.S. Marines.

The match is divided into three classes: Class A, bronze medal to competitors making 80 per cent. of a possible 25; Class B, a silver medal for scores of 90 per cent. of a possible 50; Class C, a gilt medal, to competitors winning both Class A and Class B medals, who shall make a possible of 50, competitors to select their own range. The competition will last throughout the week.

Following are winners of the 80 per cent. medals on July 21: Corpl. H. Austin, U.S.M.C., 25; Corpl. E. J. Black, U.S. M.C., 25; Pvt. M. Fisher, U.S.M.C., 25; James S. Stewart, 1st C.C., 25; Corpl. T. Mack, Mass., 25; Sergt. C. R. Moulton, U.S.M.C., 25; Corpl. E. Piper, U.S.M.C., 25; Captain Turner, U.S.M.C., 25; Corpl. R. E. Lecuyer, U.S.M.C., 25; Corpl. E. W. Spurrier, U.S.M.C., 24; Sergt. R. A. Presley,

U.S.M.C., 24; Sergt. J. E. Gardner, 24; Corpl. G. W. McLeod, U.S.M.C., 24; Sergt. G. Donovan, 24; Corpl. S. F. Cullum, U.S.M.C., 24; Mrs. G. W. Chesley, Conn., 24; Capt. J. E. Parker, G. 5th Mass., 24; Corpl. S. E. Major, U.S.M.C., 24; Corpl. E. Greenlaw, U.S.M.C., 24; Corpl. H. Leland, U.S.M.C., 24; H. A. Hallett, 24; Capt. D. M. Stewart, 6th Mass., 24; Sergt. H. Farquharson, U.S.M.C., 23; Sergt. E. Mulcahy, U.S.M.C., 23; Corpl. F. Laders, U.S.M.C., 23; Sergt. T. Hammond, U.S.M.C., 23; Lieut. W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C., 23; Sergt. G. T. Lawless, 5th Mass., 23; Corpl. J. E. Snow, U.S.M.C., 22; A. L. Woodworth, 2d Mass., 22; Lieut. T. W. Doyle, 6th Mass., 22; Frank Cunningham, 22; Sergt. J. Jackson, U.S.M.C., 22; Pvt. C. H. Martin, U.S.M.C., 22; Corpl. C. B. Loring, U.S.M.C., 22; Color Sergt. S. P. Leary, Mass., 22; Lieut. G. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., 21; Capt. F. W. Allen, Hgra., C.A.C., 21; Sergt. G. S. Kase, U.S.M.C., 21; Lieut. A. B. Drum, U.S.M.C., 21; Pvt. James Loughlin, 6th Mass., 21; Fred Daniels, 2d Mass., 21; Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Hgra., 6th Mass., 21; Pvt. F. W. Capper, 1st C.C., 20; Sergt. John Martin, C.A.C., 20; E. P. Carver, 1st C.C., 20.

Winners of the 90 per cent. medals to-day: Musician G. W. Chesley, Conn., 46; Sergt. F. H. Kean, 5th Mass., 46; Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Hgra., 6th Mass., 46.

McGREGOR MATCH.

The McGregor two ment team match, at 600 and 1,000 yards, was shot July 24, and was won by Sergt. P. S. Schofield and Corpl. C. B. Long, of the 5th Massachusetts Infantry, with a score of 191 out of a possible 200. Members of the U.S. Marine Corps took the next six prizes in this event. The first seven sets of scores follow:

	Yards—	Totals
	600 1,000	
Sergt. P. S. Schofield.....	48 48	96
Sergt. C. B. Long, 5th Mass.....	49 46	95—191
Sergt. G. Donovan.....	50 44	94
Corpl. C. R. Moore, U.S.M.C.....	49 40	89—183
Sergt. E. A. Presley.....	49 40	89
Sergt. J. A. Gardner, U.S.M.C.....	46 41	86—181
Sergt. T. Hammond.....	46 47	93
Corpl. F. Laders, U.S.M.C.....	44 43	87—180
Lieut. L. W. T. Waller.....	43 45	88
Corpl. E. W. Spurrier, U.S.M.C.....	46 45	91—179
Corpl. D. C. McDougall.....	48 43	91
Lieut. W. D. Smith, U.S.M.C.....	48 39	87—178
Corpl. E. J. Blade.....	48 40	88
Sergt. E. L. Mullahy, U.S.M.C.....	48 41	89—177

TANNER MATCH.

In the Tanner Match, for men who had never won a state, interstate or national prize, Seaman E. A. Hartung, U.S.N., won with a possible score of 50. Other scores were: Pvt. C. H. Martin, U.S.M.C., 49; Pvt. J. S. Stewart, Mass. V.M., 48; Corpl. H. Austen, U.S.M.C., 48; Corpl. F. Laders, U.S.M.C., 47; Lieut. G. H. Bowdye, U.S.N., 47; and Corpl. R. Leclaire, U.S.M.C., 47.

ABBOTT MATCH.

200 Yards, Surprise Fire.

Pvt. C. H. Martin, U.S.M.C.....	50+3
Sergt. A. Farquharson, U.S.M.C.....	50
Pvt. F. W. Capper, 1st C.C., M.V.M.....	49
Sergt. J. D. Gardner, U.S.M.C.....	49
Lieut. R. A. Presley, U.S.M.C.....	49

HAYDEN TROPHY.

Massachusetts riflemen won the match for the Hayden trophy for teams of eight men on July 23, finishing first out of nine teams competing and taking the prize for the second time. The trophy, valued at \$1,000, is a bronze Indian figure representing the "First American Marksman," and the conditions of the match require shooting at 200, 600, 800 and 1,000 yards.

For two stages of the contest, the 200 and 600-yard ranges, the nine teams were very evenly matched, but with the longer distances and a perplexing cross wind the gaps between team totals widened, the Massachusetts Y team forging ahead. The teams finished as follows:

Team.	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	800 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	Total.
Mass. Y.....	389	372	386	337	1,484
U.S.M.C. 1st.....	387	372	379	331	1,469
U.S.M.C. 2d.....	386	376	367	311	1,440
U.S.M.C. 3d.....	388	356	373	321	1,438
U.S.N. 1st.....	389	367	369	313	1,438
U.S.N. 3d.....	382	360	377	317	1,436
Mass. X.....	385	359	344	330	1,418
U.S.N. 2d.....	386	352	360	300	1,398
Rhode Island.....	380	357	331	282	1,350

THE VAUGHN MATCH.

The Vaughn—200-yard "off-hand match"—was won by Corpl. J. E. Snow, U.S.M.C., with a score of 48 out of a possible 50. Other winners in order were Sergt. F. H. Kean, 5th M.V.M., 47; Sergt. C. B. Long, 5th M.V.M., 47; Pvt. J. W. Stewart, M.V.M., 47; Corporal Lecuyer, U.S.M.C., 46; Q.M. Sergt. H. Keough, 6th M.V.M., 45, and Capt. Stuart W. Wise, Ord. Dept., M.V.M., 45.

NEW ENGLAND INTER-STATE MATCH.

Only three of the four stages of the New England Interstate Match could be shot on July 24, owing to the heavy rains. The shooting was at 200, 600 and 1,000 yards ranges, and despite adverse weather conditions the results were excellent. There were only two entries in the match, the Massachusetts and Rhode Island teams of twelve men each. At the end of the third stage the Massachusetts team led, 1,594 to 1,506.

THE SERVICE MATCH.

The standing of the five teams in the Service Match at the end of the third stage was as follows:

Team.	600 Yds.	1,000 Yds.	200 Yds.	Totals.
U.S.M.C. second.....	564	547	543	1,654
U.S.M.C. first.....	553	558	535	1,646
U.S.N. first.....	567	535	541	1,641
Massachusetts.....	559	551	484	1,594
U.S.N. second.....	545	520	461	1,526

This match was instituted this year under the same rules and with the same stages as the New England Match, for the purpose of giving Regulars of the U.S. military and naval service a chance to shoot.

ARMY POLO.

A fine game of polo was played at Narragansett Pier, R.I., July 22, at the Point Judith Polo Club tournament between a team of Army officers from Fort Sill and one from the Cooperstown Leopards. The latter won by a score of 9½ to 7. The Army team was that which won the tournament last week at Washington, and it showed great skill as to hitting. The ponies of the officers, however, tired badly in the last four periods. The summary follows:

COOPERSTOWN LEOPARDS.		THE ARMY.	
Hdcp.		Hdcp.	
1—J. C. Rathborne.....	2	1—Lt. W. W. West, jr. 1	
2—J. A. Amory.....	3	2—Lt. T. A. Quecken-	
3—J. B. Thomas.....	3	3—meyer.....	1
Back—F. A. Clark.....	2	3—Lt. A. H. Wilson... 1	
Total.....	10	Back—Lieut. W. L. Moore, jr.....	1
		Total.....	4

Score—Leopards' goals earned, 11; by handicap, 0; less penalties, 1½; total, 9½. Score—Army goals earned, 2; by handicap, 6; less penalties, 1; total, 7. Individual goals—Amory, 6; Thomas, 3; Rathborne, 2; Wilson, 2. Penalties—Leopards, 3 fouls; Army, 2 fouls. Referee—Spencer Fiske.

The polo game at Potomac Park on July 19 is noted on page 1455.

RIOT AT SEATTLE, WASH.

An Associated Press despatch from Seattle, July 18, reports that a party of marines and sailors from the Pacific Reserve Fleet, most of the sailors wearing the name bands of the cruisers Colorado and California, started that night to "clean up the town," as they expressed it, by attacking Socialist and I.W.W. headquarters. The previous evening a woman was addressing an I.W.W. meeting on a street corner and denouncing the Army and the Navy. Three soldiers happened to pass. They were attacked and cut with pocket knives. A second party of men from the Pacific Reserve Fleet attacked the big I.W.W. headquarters. The contents of the building were dragged into the street and a bonfire made of them. A provost guard of fifty men from the fleet was hurried ashore in cutters to arrest all the men ashore. Secretary of the Navy Daniels was dining on the cruiser West Virginia, the guest of Admiral Reynolds, at the time the rioting began.

A joint telegram absolving Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels from responsibility for the street riots, which it was sought to foster upon him because of a speech he made at Seattle, was sent to President Wilson July 22 by the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce, the Arctic Club and the Rainier Club of Seattle. The telegram is in the form of a resolution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce and the two clubs.

The Seattle affair led to the introduction of the following resolution (H. Res. 211) in the House July 22 by Mr. Bryan, Representative from Washington state. It was referred to the Naval Committee:

Whereas, it is widely reported in the public press that certain enlisted men of the U.S. Navy did on Friday, July 18, 1913, at Seattle, Wash., engage in a riot and in wanton destruction of private property; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested and directed to give to the House full details and particulars of the said occurrence, together with the names of all enlisted men who participated, and a full record of any and all proceedings had to investigate the said lawlessness and punish the guilty parties.

Resolved further, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish a detailed statement of the losses incurred, to the end that full reparation may be made to such persons as may be found to be entitled thereto.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Nero has been ordered in reserve at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., as soon as possible.

The Mars was placed in reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., on July 15.

The flag of the commander-in-chief, Pacific Reserve Fleet, has been transferred from the West Virginia to the Colorado.

The Minnesota arrived at Newport, R.I., July 21, from Vera Cruz, Mexico, with Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty on board. She will remain a week to give her crew shore liberty.

The U.S. torpedo-boat destroyer Aylwin in a builder's trial trip on July 19 went over a measured course off the Delaware Capes at a speed of 31.33 knots an hour. Going up the Delaware River to the shipyard the Aylwin made speed spurts at the rate of 37.7 knots an hour.

Under recent orders Capt. Harry A. Field commands the U.S.S. Louisiana and Lieut. Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh commands the U.S.S. Tennessee.

After breaking records on her builders' trial trip on July 19, the new torpedo-boat destroyer Aylwin failed to make her contract speed in her government official trial July 23. The quality of oil burned by the craft is believed to have been the cause. A few changes will have to be made to make her fit for another attempt to meet specifications. She was built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, Pa.

The converted yacht Gloucester, with the 2d Battalion of the New York Naval Militia aboard, was in collision with the Great Round Shoal lightship off the Massachusetts coast July 22, and, according to a despatch, was so badly damaged that her projected trip to Halifax, N.S., was abandoned.

Comdr. William D. MacDougall, U.S.N., now commanding the gunboat Nashville, has been assigned to the command of the Mayflower. He will succeed Comdr. Newton A. McCully, who has commanded the Mayflower since Sept. 1, 1912. The changes will take effect on Sept. 1. Commander McCully will command the California.

Vessels of the North Atlantic Fleet maneuvering in Narragansett Bay, R.I., went outside on July 21 for war games, to remain until July 25. One of the games involved a blockading fleet outside and a fleet in the harbor trying to get out. The New Jersey, Rhode Island, Georgia, Kansas, Idaho and Ohio left the harbor early July 21 and constituted the blockading fleet, with twelve destroyers as convoys. The Dreadnoughts of the Navy, the flagship Wyoming, North Dakota, Utah, Arkansas and Delaware, made up the supposedly bottled up fleet which made the attempt to escape. Eleven destroyers and the submarines D-1, D-2, E-1, E-2 and E-3 also took part in the attempt to get to sea. Another of the drills provided that all the destroyers represent themselves as high speed battleships and fight a sea battle against the real battleships to determine the importance of speed in a modern fight, other conditions being considered equal.

The Argentine battleship Rivadavia, now under construction at the Fore River Shipbuilding plant in Quincy, Mass., is practically completed, and will leave Quincy on July 27 for New York, where she will go into drydock to be painted below the water line. On Aug. 12 she will start on her trial trip over the U.S. Government course from Rockland, Me. A portion of the regular Argentine crew of the battleship will aid in taking her to New York, and also will be aboard of her at her trial.

Henry E. Blase, coxswain, and Richard E. Arnold, ordinary seaman, of the battleship New Jersey, have received letters of commendation from the Navy Department for rescuing a shipmate who fell overboard at Salem, Mass., on July 3 last.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Acting Secretary of the Navy, has sent a letter of commendation to Frederick T. Wilson, chief water tender, and George Joseph McKee, water tender, of the scout cruiser Birmingham, for heroic conduct taken by them to prevent further injury to the ship and personnel in the fire room on June 13 last, when the boiler stop valve was carried away. McKee hauled out a fireman who had entered

the steam drum of one of the boilers. Wilson ran to the stop valve and endeavored to close it, believing that it might have opened accidentally, and when he failed rushed through the steam filled fire room, started the blowers and opened the safety valves of the boilers.

Patrick E. Hannafan, a seaman of the U.S.S. Utah, working as assistant naval mail clerk, was arrested July 21 by Deputy United States Marshal McEvoy, charged with converting to his own use \$267.33 in postal money funds which disappeared at the time he did, June 26. Hannafan denied taking the money.

Representative E. R. Bathrick, of Ohio, who as a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs inspected the navy yards and stations on the north Atlantic coast, is inclined to favor the placing of navy yards under civilian control. He is convinced that the small yards, like Portsmouth and New London, should be abolished and the work concentrated in the larger yards. "One of the results of my trip," said Mr. Bathrick, "is to convince me that the Portsmouth yard should be reduced to a naval station and the coaling station at New London abandoned. I think it would be a great measure of economy to place experienced industrial managers in charge of the large navy yards. This is the only way that the work can be systematized and placed upon a scientific basis. Navy officers, of course, should be detailed to serve at navy yards, but they should go there as students and not be placed in charge of such great industrial institutions. They have not had the experience which qualifies them to manage a large factory or industrial institution like a navy yard. Another feature of this is that in the event of war all of the high ranking and experienced naval officers would be ordered to sea, and it would be absolutely necessary to put civilians in charge of the navy yard. This would make it necessary to reorganize the forces of the yard at a time when they would be overloaded with work. It seems to me that Navy officers themselves would favor the selection of a civilian superintendent, as under his instruction they could acquire a knowledge of the various features of manufacturing naval material, which would be valuable to them when they are at sea. It might be well to have Navy officers serving as advisers to the civilian superintendent, but it appears to me that much progress toward efficiency and economy could be made through the introduction of the methods of private concerns in the navy yards. I do not say this as a reflection upon the ability of the officers of our Navy. I believe they are superior to any in the world. But this is a day of specialization, and a man cannot master both military and industrial problems at the same time."

The U.S.S. Mayflower with the House Committee on Naval Affairs on board arrived at the Washington Navy Yard July 25 from its trip of inspection of North Atlantic yards. From expressions of the opinions of the members of the party it is evident that the result of the trip may be disastrous to smaller yards. There will be opposition in the committee to appropriations for Portsmouth, N.H., and other small yards. The committee thinks there is considerable duplication in the machinery of the yards. It is admitted by the members of the committee that the Navy Department is not responsible for this, but that it is due largely to the efforts of members of Congress, who are constantly securing appropriations for yards located in their districts. The committee will take up the personnel question and conduct hearings before it makes the Southern and Pacific coast trips.

Announcement was made at the New York Yacht Club July 19, 1913, that a cable had been received from the committee of the Royal Ulster Yacht Club saying that the conditions for a match for the America's Cup as prepared by the New York Yacht Club in answer to the challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton had been signed and were being forwarded to New York on board the Carmania. The conditions are practically the same as those governing previous matches, except that they are under the present racing rules and rule of measurement now in force in the New York Yacht Club. The first race will be sailed Thursday, Sept. 10, 1914; the second Sept. 12 and the third Sept. 15. Further races, if any, are to be sailed on each following Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, and are expected to take place off Sandy Hook.

The steamship Diana, of the Donald B. MacMillan Arctic expedition, was pulled off the rocks at Barge Point, in the Straits of Belle Isle, N.F., July 17, by the colonial cruiser Stella Maris, and towed into Red Bay. In the harbor she was reloaded, much of her cargo having been transferred to the Stella Maris before the cruiser attempted to refloat her. The Diana started July 19 for Battle Harbor to be surveyed. Advances were received at the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, July 19, that the Erik would replace the Diana to carry the MacMillan expedition to Crocker Land. It is likely that there will be a delay of a week or so, but the museum authorities believe if the Erik is able to proceed with the expedition by Aug. 5 there will be no danger of the explorers' project being hindered.

At the time of our friction with France at the end of the eighteenth century Talleyrand was heard to say that France had nothing to fear from a nation of debaters that had been trying for three years to build three frigates.

The Scientific American believes that our Navy should build its capital ships primarily as coal burners, providing oil stowage simply as an adjunct. The cost and availability of fuel are, in its opinion, the only questions that need be considered, so far as the Navy is concerned, since the complement of a war vessel includes a sufficient number of men to handle the fuel and the refuse under ordinary cruising conditions. It says: "The military value of having a supply of fuel oil to be used as an auxiliary rests in the fact that the limit to high speed steaming is the failure of the personnel to get the coal to the furnaces. Hence it is very desirable that the crews of vessels have sufficient experience in oil burning, so that in an engagement or chase at high speed, after the crew has become exhausted in firing

with coal, the use of oil may be resorted to and the personnel relieved, enabling the vessel to continue at high speed. It seems, therefore, that capital ships should not be designed as oil burners, since a ship so designed cannot go to coal burning without a complete rearrangement of firerooms, boilers and funnels. On the other hand, a ship designed primarily as a coal burner can use oil as an auxiliary without requiring any structural rearrangement."

THE NAVY.

Josephus Daniels—Secretary of the Navy.

Franklin D. Roosevelt—Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Major Gen. William P. Biddle—Commandant, U.S.M.C.

LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The following are movements of ships of the Navy later than those of the same vessels noted in the complete Navy table published on another page:

California, arrived July 21 at Tacoma, Wash.
Alert, F-1, F-2, F-3 and F-4, arrived July 21 at San Pedro, Cal.
Mayflower, sailed July 22 from Frenchman's Bay, Maine, for Washington, D.C.
Hambal, sailed July 22 from surveying grounds, off Colon, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Louisiana, arrived July 22 at Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Supply, arrived July 23 at Olongapo, P.I.
Buffalo, arrived July 23 at Topolobampo, Mexico.
Justin, arrived July 23 at Topolobampo, Mexico.
South Dakota, arrived July 23 at San Pedro, Cal.
Wheeling, sailed July 23 from Key West, Fla., for Frontera, Mexico.
Petrel, sailed July 23 from Key West, Fla., for New York city.
Barney, arrived July 24 at Annapolis, Md.
Cincinnati, arrived at Siakwan July 24.
Justin, arrived at Topolobampo July 23.
Barney, arrived at Annapolis July 24.
Bagley, arrived at Annapolis July 25.
Mayflower, arrived at Washington, D.C., July 25.
Denver, sailed from Topolobampo for Corinto July 24.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate July 22, 1913.

Promotions in the Navy.

Comdr. Josiah S. McKean to be a captain from July 1, 1913.
Comdr. Benton C. Decker to be a captain from July 1, 1913.
Comdr. Newton A. McCully to be a captain from July 1, 1913.
Lieut. Andre M. Procter, an additional number in grade, to be a commander from June 15, 1913.
The following lieutenant commanders to be commanders from July 1, 1913: John T. Tompkins, Ernest L. Bennett, and Roscoe C. Moody.
Lieut. Ernest J. King to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1913.
Lieut. Byron A. Long to be a lieutenant commander from July 1, 1913.
Lieut. (J.G.) Edwin A. Wolleson to be a lieutenant from July 1, 1913.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) in the Navy from June 5, 1913: William W. Turner, Joseph J. Broshek, Clyde G. West, David C. Patterson, Jr., Howard H. Crosby, James McC. Irish, John C. Cunningham, Ernest W. McKee, Dallas C. Laizure, Rufus King, Timothy J. Keleher, Eddie J. Estess, William H. Stiles, Jr., John L. Schaffer, Edward G. Blakeslee, Leland Jordan, Jr., and Worrall R. Carter.
The following assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons from March 28, 1913: William L. Irvine, Earle W. Phillips, Gardner E. Robertson and George R. W. French.
Asst. Paymr. Irwin D. Coyle to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from Jan. 19, 1913.
Asst. Paymr. Paul A. Clarke to be a passed assistant paymaster from Jan. 19, 1913.
Carp. Ernest P. Schilling to be a chief carpenter from April 19, 1913.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate July 18, 1913.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Lieut. Robert T. Menner to be a lieutenant commander.
Asst. Surg. Joseph J. A. McMullin to be a passed assistant surgeon.
Carp. Theodore H. Scharf to be a chief carpenter.
The following ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade): Richmond K. Turner, Henry F. D. Davis, Eugene E. Wilson, Francis T. Chew, William R. Munroe, John F. Shafroth, Jr., Walter L. Heiberg, Charles L. Best, Allan G. Olson and John C. Jennings.
The following citizens to be assistant surgeons, Medical Reserve Corps: William H. Massey and David S. Hillis.

G.O. 34, JUNE 3, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

New Chinese Ensign.

1. The Chinese Republic having been officially recognized by this Government on May 2, 1913, all vessels equipped with a set of foreign ensigns shall at once submit a "not in excess" requisition for ensigns of the Chinese Republic.
2. Vessels in Atlantic waters equipped with foreign ensigns shall forward requisitions at once, and upon receipt of new ensigns forward old design Chinese ensigns to the New York Navy Yard. Similarly, vessels in Pacific and Asiatic waters shall forward requisitions and old ensigns to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., and the naval station, Cavite, P.I., respectively.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 35, JUNE 3, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Re Rules for Preventing Collisions.

Attention is called to the fact that the provisions of Art. 28 of the International Rules for Preventing Collisions and of Art. 18 of the Inland Rules are mandatory; and to the additional fact that in some 400 decisions in collision cases, the court has invariably decided against the vessel that did not blow her whistle.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 36, JUNE 12, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Issue of Battle Signal Book, 1913.

1. The Battle Signal Book, 1913, will go into effect on the following dates, superseding then the Tactical Signal Book, 1908, and the Battle Signal Book, 1912:
Aug. 1, 1913, on the Atlantic Station; Sept. 1, 1913, on the Pacific Station; Oct. 1, 1913, on the Asiatic Station.
2. In order to familiarize officers and signalmen therewith, the Battle Signal Book, 1913, may be used as Cipher C before the above mentioned dates, vessels so doing keeping hoisted while signaling an alphabet pennant "C."
3. General Signal Books, 1908, as modified by existing orders and circular, will be retained for the present, but after the above mentioned dates the General Signal Book, 1908, including boat signals contained therein and reproduced in the Boat Book, 1908, will be designated "Cipher A" until superseded by General Signal Book, 1913.
4. The following information is furnished auxiliaries not supplied with Battle Signal Books, in order that they need not await the issue of the non-confidential Deck and Boat Book, but may, after the above mentioned dates, use the new system of call flags and ship call pennants.
(a) The Battle Signal Book provides for a set of call flags easily recognized as made from alphabet flags, by adding colors to the fly. In calling a vessel, one of these flags represents the letter of the group to which the vessel is assigned by G.O. 33.
(b) The Battle Signal Book also provides for a set of ship call pennants similar to those now in use, colors red, yellow and blue, based upon the International Morse Code. In call-

ing a vessel one of these pennants represents the letter of the ship, as assigned by G.O. 33.

(c) Thus the call of the Ontario, KN, would be made by call flag K, over ship call pennant N.

(d) One vessel calling another of the same group may omit the call flag, using only the appropriate ship call pennant.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 37, JUNE 13, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Refers to quarterly athletic money allotments for the purpose of providing athletic outfits to the vessels of the Navy in commission, taking effect July 1, 1913. The allotments range from \$100 for battleships, armored cruisers, transports, etc., down to \$9 for submarine boats.

G.O. 38, JUNE 19, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Dumping of Ashes in Hampton Roads.
1. Naval vessels are prohibited from discharging ashes into Hampton Roads and vicinity. When it becomes necessary to discharge ashes, commanding officers of naval vessels lying in Hampton Roads shall request the commandant, navy yard, Norfolk, to provide an ash lighter for their use.
F. D. ROOSEVELT, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 39, JUNE 19, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

In lieu of the allowance by items of those articles of crew's mess outfits and galley utensils which have been transferred from Title B to Title Y in the revised edition (1913) of the Classification of Navy Stores and Material, and to provide for replenishing original outfits of such supplies, additional quarterly money allotments will be established July 1, 1913, for the equipment (S. & A.) department of the respective vessels. The order gives the allotments.

G.O. 40, JUNE 23, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Change in G.O. No. 16.

1. G.O. No. 16, of Feb. 24, 1913, is hereby modified as follows:
Par. 1, fifth line, after "station," strike out remainder of sentence.

2. The expenditures under the appropriation provided by the part of Par. 1 that is stricken out are properly chargeable against accounts already existing.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 41, JUNE 23, 1913, NAVY DEPT.

Naval Aeroplanes.—Division of Cognizance of Parts of. This order announces the division of cognizance of parts and accessories of naval aeroplanes.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 18.—Ensign M. D. Gilmore detached Idaho; to Tacoma.
Ensign J. A. Nelson detached Walker; to Missouri.
Ensign D. I. Hedrick detached Bureau of Ordnance; to Walk.
Ensign S. M. Kraus detached Buffalo; to temporary duty receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal.
P.A. Paymr. E. H. Douglas to Intrepid.
JULY 19.—Capt. A. S. Halstead detached command California Sept. 1, 1913; to home, wait orders.
Capt. R. E. Coontz detached naval station, Guam; to home, wait orders.
Comdr. N. A. McCully detached command Mayflower; to command California.
Comdr. A. H. Scales detached command Prairie July 31, 1913; to receiving ship at Norfolk, Va., and naval training station, St. Helena, Va.
Comdr. H. O. Stickney detached Naval Academy July 28, 1913; to command Prairie.
Comdr. W. D. MacDougall detached command Nashville; to command Mayflower.
Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Baldwin detached Arkansas; to South Dakota as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. F. N. Freeman detached Connecticut; to Pittsburgh as executive officer.
Lieut. Comdr. J. T. Tompkins to Naval Academy Aug. 11, 1913.
Ensign C. B. Platt detached Tacoma July 31, 1913; to duty fitting out Benham and on board when in commission.
Ensign H. E. Snow detached Jenkins; to Galveston.
Ensign Norman Scott detached Idaho; to Jenkins.
Pay Insp. J. H. Merriam orders July 15, 1913, modified; to fleet paymaster, Asiatic Fleet.
Paymr. R. H. Woods detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.; to navy yard, Washington, D.C.
Mach. E. W. Dobie and Chief Carp. E. W. Craig to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11, 1913.
Paymr. Clerks J. R. Bennyhoff and R. B. Deming appointment revoked.
Paymr. Clerk C. S. Bennett appointed; fleet pay clerk, Asiatic Fleet.
JULY 21.—Ensign C. C. Gordon detached Yankton; to sick leave.
JULY 23.—Capt. W. R. Rush detached command Hancock; to command Washington.
Comdr. F. L. Chadwick detached command Washington; to command Montana.
Comdr. R. H. Leigh detached Navy Department; to command Galveston.
Comdr. J. H. Sypher detached command Missouri; to special duty Navy Department.
Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis detached Naval Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo.; to leave.
Lieut. Lewis Cox detached Pacific Reserve Fleet; to Galveston as executive officer.
Lieut. L. J. Connelly detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to fitting out Vesta and as executive officer and navigator when commissioned.
Lieut. C. W. Densmore to Hancock.
Lieut. (J.G.) H. J. Abbott to Naval Recruiting Station, Kansas City, Mo.
Lieut. (J.G.) L. F. Kimball to navy yard, Boston, Mass.
Ensign R. H. Davis detached Bureau of Ordnance; to Arkansas.
Ensign J. H. Falge detached Arkansas; to Utah.
Ensign S. P. Tracht detached Utah; to Galveston.
Med. Insp. R. P. Crandall detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to command Naval Hospital, Canacao, P.I.
Chief Bttn. H. H. Richards detached navy yard, Philadelphia; to Hancock.
Bttn. Edward Crouch to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.
Bttn. B. F. Singles detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to Missouri.
Bttn. J. F. Hupp detached Missouri; to navy yard, Philadelphia.
Gun. C. H. Foster detached Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.; to Hancock.
Chief Mach. W. T. Robinson detached Naval Academy; to Hancock.
Paymr. Clerk L. A. Kluener appointment; to Ozark.

JULY 24.—Lieut. J. A. Campbell detached Annapolis; to treatment naval hospital, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. W. A. Smead to Annapolis as executive officer and navigator.

P.A. Surg. S. L. Higgins detached naval hospital, New York; to Arkansas.

P.A. Surg. H. L. Dollard detached Arkansas; to treatment naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. D. C. Walton to naval hospital, New York, N.Y.

Asst. Surg. C. B. Cameron detached South Dakota; to temporary duty Washington, D.C.

Paymr. G. C. Schafer detached Montana, Sept. 30, 1913; to home, wait orders.

Paymr. Charles Morris detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Montana.

Paymr. Clerk N. E. Disbrow appointed; to Hancock.

Paymr. Clerk F. W. Jepson appointment revoked.

Note.—The following officers have been commissioned as indicated:

Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush from March 26, 1913.

Capt. George W. Logan from July 1, 1913, and G. F. Cooper from June 15, 1913.

Comdr. F. D. Upham from June 15, 1913, and C. C. Fewel from March 26, 1913.

Lieut. Comdr. W. V. Tomb from Nov. 9, 1913, C. R. Train from March 26, 1913, and H. W. Osterhaus from March 30, 1913.

Lieuts. W. E. Clark from April 16, 1913, and E. D. Washburn, Jr., from March 23, 1913.

Lieuts. (J.G.) Francis Cogswell from June 6, 1913, S. M. La Bounty from June 6, 1913, E. W. Strother from June 6, 1913, A. S. Carpenter from June 6, 1913, E. J. Foy from June 6, 1913, and F. W. Rockwell from June 6, 1913.

P.A. Surg. G. A. Bass from March 28, 1913, and G. E. Thomas from March 28, 1913.

Asst. Surg. B. C. Willis from June 23, 1913, W. W. Hargrave, M.R.C., from June 18, 1913, V. C. Clark, M.R.C., from June 26, 1913, G. W. Calver, M.R.C., from June 18, 1913, and G. S. Saurman, M.R.C., from June 18, 1913.

Chief Carp. F. G. McKay from April 19, 1913.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

JULY 19.—Major C. Gumborg-Andersen detached marine barracks, Mare Island; to Army War College, Washington.

REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JULY 22.—A board is convened for the examination of the papers of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. F. E. Fitch for promotion. Detail: Constr. J. Q. Walton, 1st Lieut. of Engrs. H. Kotzschmar and 2d Lieut. of Engrs. J. W. Glover.

Constr. J. Q. Walton ordered to depot on official business.

First Lieut. W. H. Munter assigned to duty on the Itasca at South Baltimore, Md.

Second Lieut. E. D. Jones assigned to duty on the Itasca at South Baltimore, Md.

First Lieut. of Engrs. C. M. Green assigned to duty on the Itasca at South Baltimore, Md.

The following appointments have been made in the Revenue Cutter Service: William W. Gainey and George R. Crosby to be cadets from date of oath; Chester A. Beckley, Isaac J. Van Kammen, Aaron Matheis and Paul R. Smith to be cadet engineers from date of oath.

JULY 23.—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs to assume command of the Itasca upon her arrival at New London, Conn.

Second Lieut. J. P. Gray assigned to duty on the Itasca.

REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

On July 23 the keeper of the Life-Saving Station at Rockland, Maine, reported to the Revenue Cutter headquarters the sinking of the schooner Charles H. Sprague, coal laden, from Philadelphia to St. Johns, N.B., on July 22, three miles west southwest of Monhegan Island. The crew were saved.

The cutter Mohawk sailed from New York on July 22, in search of a dangerous obstruction off the Highlands.

The cutter Pamlico sailed from her station at Newbern, N.C., July 22, to assist the steamer Glide reported ashore in Jones Bay.

The Revenue Cutter Service is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting the copy of a letter commending the officers and crew of the cutter Snohomish for the assistance rendered the Indian Agent at Neah Bay, Wash.

The cutter Apache was detailed to patrol the course at the races of the Cambridge Yacht Club, held July 23 at Oxford, Md.

The cutter Unalga will sail from Unalaska, Alaska, for Port Townsend, Wash., July 23. She will be assigned on arrival to the Northern Division of the P.C. station, and until further orders will cover the stations of the cutters Manning and Tahoma.

The Miami arrived at the depot July 24 for the purpose of receiving ammunition stores and supplies. She will leave July 25 and resume her regular station at Key West.

The cutter Itasca will be placed in commission July 28 and on the 29th will proceed to New London, Conn., where the Superintendent of the School of Instruction will assume command.

The bill creating the Coast Guard of the United States by the consolidation of the Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service has been referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his report on the advisability of the measure by the Senate Committee on Commerce. The Secretary has promised to give the matter his serious consideration. The bill is favored by the heads of both services.

Lieutenant Wolf, of the cutter McCulloch, has written the department relative to remuneration of the officers and men of the cutter who had their clothing ruined by fighting a great forest fire on Mt. Tamalpais, Cal. The clothing of the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy were also burned in the same fire, which occurred on July 8, 9, 10 and 11. In his official account of the affair, Lieutenant Wolf says that the men of the Revenue Cutter Service, although a small body, won praise for their work, a result of which was the saving of several villages at the base of the mountain.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 22, 1913.

Ten companies have gone into camp just above the reservation. While there they will be put through regular field work and will engage in target practice with the big guns.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Major and Mrs. Albert G. Jenkins are at the Chamberlin and will be there while target practice is going on. Mrs. Ira A. Haynes has gone to Clifton Springs for the rest of the summer. Mrs. William P. Pence gave her son Arthur a surprise party on Friday evening.

Other guests were Misses Elinor Williams, Bonnie and Elinor Scott, Dorothy Wilcox, Emma Dunbar, Ruth Pullman, Elizabeth and Dorothy Jenken, Messrs. Cooper, Barnes, Gordon, Mathews, Clifford, Hanna, Norel and Stuart.

Mrs. Frederick Hanna left suddenly for New York last week on account of the illness of her mother. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew J. Stuart had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker and Mrs. Bradley. Major and Mrs. Charles E. Marrow are spending a three months' leave in Hampton, Va.

Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly gave a launch party to Ocean View Friday evening and their guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Major and Mrs. H. L. Pettus, Lieut. and Mrs. Guy Mix, Misses Irene Daly, Mollie Patterson, Ethel Pullman, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Coleman and Mrs. Miss Emily Dorney, of Galveston, who has been spending several months with Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard, left for her home on Sunday. Captain Latimer, executive officer of the U.S.S. Vermont, entertained at dinner at the Norfolk Navy Yard for Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Miss Mollie Patterson, Miss Ethel Pullman and Lieutenant Quinton. Mrs. Kimball, mother of Mrs. John L. Reynolds, left for her home in Philadelphia on Tuesday. Mrs. Guy Mix is home again after a pleasant visit to her parents at their home on the Severn River.

Sunday afternoon a picked team from all the companies played the winning team of the series, 118th Company, the former team winning by 3 to 2.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell gave a supper Sunday for Captain Latimer, U.S.N., Mrs. and Miss Mosby, Miss Patterson and Miss Pullman. Capt. and Mrs. Arthur M. Whaley gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Major and Mrs. Charles Marrow, Dr. and Mrs. Ramsay, of Norfolk, Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew J. Stuart.

Major Fauntleroy gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Sunday evening for Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Capt. and Mrs. C. Carter, Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, Major and Mrs. Charles Marrow, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrew J. Stuart, Miss Irene Daly, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Wilson are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy L. Mix. Mrs. and Miss Mosby, of New York, mother and sister of Mrs. Jewell, arrived Sunday for a week's visit. The Misses Laroque, of Plattsburg, N.Y., are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Edward A. Brown. Mrs. North Stuart, of Washington, D.C., is the guest of Major and Mrs. William P. Pence.

A hop was given at the Artillery School for the younger set on Friday evening. Monday evening Miss Elinor Williams gave a dinner for Misses Dorothy Wilcox, Emma Dunbar, Ruth Pullman, Elizabeth and Dorothy Jenken. After the hop Saturday Major Powell C. Fauntleroy gave a club supper for Major and Mrs. Charles Marrow, Major and Mrs. Harry L. Pettus, Mrs. Frederick W. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. C. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart. Another club supper was given by Lieut. A. B. Quinton for Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Miss Patterson, Captain Latimer, U.S.N., and Miss Pullman.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 23, 1913.

The visit of the Inspector General, Col. Stephen C. Mills, on Tuesday was the event of the week, a review and inspection being given on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. Colonel Mills was the luncheon guest of Colonel Townsley and Miss Townsley on Tuesday. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Householder gave a dinner for Colonel Mills at the club, other guests being Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Col. and Mrs. Tschappat, Major and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Kimberly.

Major and Mrs. Clayton had dinner on Saturday for Colonel Mills and for Capt. and Mrs. Glade, Lieut. and Mrs. Householder and Lieutenant Hoyt. Mrs. Vidmer returned to the post on Saturday after a delightful motoring trip of a couple of weeks through the New England states and up into Canada. Colonel Keefer goes on Saturday for a leave for a month and five days. Mrs. Keefer left on Wednesday for New Orleans and Texas, her companion on the steamer being Miss Julia Smith, of Paris, Texas, who was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefer for the week-end. Mrs. Keefer expects to visit her family in Texas for about a month.

Mrs. Kimberly and the three Misses Kimberly, of Fort Monroe, are the guests of Col. and Mrs. Townsley. Mrs. Perry and Miss Laurelette Perry are leaving this week after a visit of some weeks with Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson. Miss Gertrude Perry will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Dawson Tuesday to be the guest of Mrs. Vidmer as will also be Mrs. Emil F. Laurson (Miss Gertrude Mills), who with her baby daughter is expected at the end of the week.

Colonels Holt and Bethel spent a few days in Boston recently. Mrs. Holt visiting Mrs. Bethel during their absence. Mrs. de Grafenreid has been the guest of her niece, Mrs. Meyer, for some weeks. Mrs. Burr entertained on Wednesday evening with a dance at Cullum Hall for her sons, Cadets J. G. and W. E. Burr, the young ladies of the post and the cadets of the First Class. Lieut. Joseph Viner, 1913, was the week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Keefer.

Mrs. Youngberg's sisters, Mrs. Hamilton and Miss Mary DeRaismes, with Misses Charlotte and Helen Hamilton, spent four or five days as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Youngberg. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder's guest for the week is Miss Abbott, of Cornwall, granddaughter of Dr. Lyman Abbott. Miss Cassatt, of Kingston, was a recent guest of Col. and Mrs. Sladen. Miss Dorsey Pallen, who has been visiting at the post for a few weeks, left for her home on Tuesday.

Mrs. Cornell, of Fort Ethan Allen, left for home on Monday after a visit of some weeks with Miss Marie Muecke and Lieut. and Mrs. Butler. Lieut. and Mrs. Daley and the little boys returned home on Thursday after a pleasant stay of a fortnight at Asbury Park. Mrs. Townsley returned home last week after a visit with friends at Cape Cod. The Misses Marian and Helen Townsley are guests of Miss Wesley Oler, at Larchmont, where they are members of a large house party.

Mrs. MacMillan's guest is her mother, Mrs. Ladd, of Washington. An excursion of the students of the Columbia Summer School brought a large number of sightseers to the post on Saturday afternoon.

Twenty-eight more candidates to be admitted to the Academy on Aug. 1 and one more on Aug. 28, swell the numbers of the Fourth Class very considerably. These admissions are the result of the examinations recently held.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley had three tables of bridge on Saturday evening for their house guest, Mrs. Kimberly. Those who won prizes were Mesdames Murray, Kennedy and Normoyle. Dr. Carpenter has just returned from a leave of a month and five days, spent in motoring; he recently attended the dental convention at Chicago as the Army representative.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. B. Meyer gave a supper and dance on Monday for Mrs. Meyer's sister, Miss Helen, their guest for some time. Other guests were Mesdames Perry, Daley and Dawson. Misses Short, Perry, Schofield and Cadets Downs, Jones, Morton, Hoskins, Harris, Bandholtz, Tack, Robb, King, Schofield Nygaard, Levy, Elvey, Grant, McLean and Meyer.

At the hops of the week Mrs. Burr received on Tuesday evening with Cadet Hoge; Mrs. Osborne on Saturday evening with Cadet Doe. An informal musicale was arranged for Monday evening, the residents of the post being invited for a quarter past eight at Cullum Hall in the lower hop room. A delightful program was given; Mrs. Barber sang a number of songs, Mrs. Crissy gave several piano numbers, Miss Chew and Miss Miriam Chew played and recited to piano accompaniments, Mr. S. Strang Nicklin, baritone, and Captain Lindsey sang. Mr. Egner gave some cello numbers and Mr. Mayer accompanied the singers on the piano. After the music the guests were entertained at the club by Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Watson.

Lieutenant Dorst, 1913, is a visitor to the post this week.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 24, 1913.

Lieut. B. L. Smith, U.S.M.C., and Ensign Godfrey de C. Chevalier, U.S.N., of the Navy Aviation Corps, Annapolis, made on Tuesday a record flight from the camp here to Old Point Comfort, Va. The distance, 145 miles, was covered in two hours and ten minutes, flying time—a rate of over a mile a minute. The aviators had planned to return to Annapolis before nightfall, but as the ascent was commenced at Hampton Roads a wing of one of the machines broke, and this necessitated a delay of two or three days for repairs. The aviators left Annapolis shortly before 7 a.m., and four hours and a half later they landed in front of the Chamberlin Hotel at Old Point. They had to stop twice on the way, once for a supply of gasoline and again to relieve the aviators from the strain of the cramped position in which they were sitting. The high seas at Hampton Roads, when the attempt to return was made, caused the injury to the wing of the machine that delayed the home-coming. New parts from Annapolis had to be obtained for the hydro-aeroplane. Weather conditions were perfect. The aviators maintained an average altitude of 500 feet. At Old Point, the aviators were the guests at luncheon of Lieut. and Mrs. Guy A. Mix, U.S.A.

The following is the routine of the Fourth Class: Morning gunfire and reveille at 6:30 a.m.; call for morning roll-call, 6:50; morning roll-call, 6:55; prayers immediately after breakfast; sick call, 7:35; call to first period, 8; march to exercise, 8:03; recall from first period, 9:30; call to second period, 10; march to exercise, 10:30; recall from second period and release from rooms, 11:30; call for lunch formation, 12:30 p.m.; lunch formation, 12:33; call for third period, 1:30; march to exercise, 1:33; recall from third period, 3; call to fourth period, except on Wednesdays, 3:30; march to exercise, 3:33; recall from fourth period, 4:45; evening sick call, 6:10; call to evening roll-call, 6:45; evening roll-call, 6:48; call to fifth period, 8; march to exercise, 8:03; recall from fifth period, 9; evening gunfire, tattoo and release from rooms, 9:30; warning roll, 9:55; taps, 10. On Saturday afternoons there is a recreation period till supper, and on Sundays there are no exercise periods, with inspection of rooms and of the battalion on that day of the first at 9:30 a.m. and of the second at 10:30 a.m., and march to the chapel for religious services.

The Fourth Class is favored in having no upper classmen in the Naval Academy at present. The few on the sick list after June week were over have gone, and there is none to make the neophytes afraid of the penalties of the unwritten law and the rules of the code obtaining among the midshipmen. The present Fourth Class is, like its predecessors, exceedingly careful to observe all the rates, and when a plebe, unlearned in the law, suggested to some of his classmates to take a seat on "the benches," he was promptly informed "that was the highest rate in the Academy." Only First and Second Classmen dare sit there. The "bilgers," of course, rate all the rates of their date—the present "youngster" class—and they may be seen in Lovers' Lane "fussing with the girls," a privilege denied by the code to the

plebes generally, with exception of those who have been in before their current entrance.

The Fourth Classmen who violate official regulations have severe penalties to pay for their inadvertence or intentional disregard of rules. During recreation periods some offenders are required to march, for stated periods, up and down the pavement in front of Bancroft Hall with a rifle at "shoulder arms," while the rest of the class is at leisure. Other delinquents are quartered for certain days on the Reina Mercedes and marched in a body to and fro between the Reina Mercedes and Bancroft Hall for their meals and are deprived of all liberties until their sentences expire.

The midshipman who does not receive demerits is not in favor with his class. He is "too good." One of the present Fourth Class being a "conduct fiend," that is a midshipman who does not have imposed upon him many demerits, was recently called to account for it by one of his classmates. He apologized saying: "It's not my fault; I don't get caught."

Mdsn. M. A. R. Loth, of Virginia, and C. S. Ward, of Ohio, members of the Fourth Class at the Naval Academy, handed in their resignations to-day. The two midshipmen, it is understood, were found guilty of infractions of discipline in being absent from formation without authority. They had left the Academy grounds without leave and were discovered on the road in an automobile and recognized by an officer of the Academy of high rank. The resignations were therefore requested.

Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Henry are visiting Lieut. J. B. Henry, U.S.A., at Fort Slocum, N.Y. Chief Btsn. G. E. Plander, U.S.N., retired, is at Atlantic City, N.J. Mrs. Harry H. Balthis, wife of Paymaster Balthis, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clarke, wife of Lieutenant Clarke, U.S.N., entertained at auction on Friday evening at Mrs. Clark's apartments, on Prince George street. Lieut. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., recently ordered to the Naval Academy, is the son of Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., retired, a resident of Annapolis. Instr. W. J. King, Naval Academy, has returned under orders to the Naval Academy from his visit to Ohio, and will be on duty here until Aug. 9.

Miss Jones, of Richmond, Va., is visiting Mrs. Fuller, wife of Lieut. Henry G. Fuller, U.S.N.

Capt. Charles R. Sanderson, U.S.M.C., now on duty at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, spent the week-end with his family at Arundel-on-the-Bay, near Annapolis. Mrs. Gearing, wife of Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Field, wife of Dr. Field, of Canada. Miss Burnadetta Shea, of Washington, has joined her sister, Miss Helen, at the Chesapeake Cottage at Arundel, after visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Seymour E. Holliday, U.S.N., in this city.

A daughter, the fourth one, was born on Sunday, July 20, in this city, to Lieut. E. J. King, U.S.N., and Mrs. King.

Mr. F. Gearing, son of Comdr. H. C. Gearing, U.S.N., of this city, is head of a new enterprise in Annapolis, the F. Gearing Transfer Company.

On Saturday, July 21, at St. Leo's Church, Corona, L.I., Pasquella De Sautis, member of the Naval Academy band, and Filomena Falvo, of Corona, were married. Mr. A. Di Maggio, of Annapolis, Md., was the best man, and Miss Inez Roman, of New York, was maid of honor. The married couple left Corona for Asbury Park.

Chief Btsn. Lewis M. Melcher, U.S.N., retired, a citizen of Eastport, opposite Annapolis, was taken to the Naval Hospital here, suffering from the effects of a paralytic stroke which occurred on Tuesday while he was taking a walk.

The athletically ambitious class of 1917 has commenced to train for basketball, under instruction of a regularly appointed coach.

The Fourth Classmen beat on Wednesday the Magnolias of Baltimore, by a score of 3 to 5. The game was 5 to 5 until the eighth inning, when the plebes made three runs and blanked the visitors in that and the ninth inning.

The underground system of electric conduits, which has been in progress since January last, has now been completed. All of the Academy wires are now underground, and it only awaits an appropriation to finish the entire work to the marine quarters and Naval Academy Hospital.

FORT NIAGARA.

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., July 23, 1913.

The post has been very gay lately, there being so many new people, and all the vacant quarters are occupied by people here for the summer. Mrs. Mason, with her little son, arrived on Thursday and Lieutenant Mason has moved into the vacant set of brick quarters. Major McFarland motored to Fort Porter on Saturday, and returned on Sunday, bringing with him his wife and two little girls, and Mrs. McFarland's sister. They are now settled for the summer in the set of quarters next to Captain Waldron's.

Mrs. Castle, wife of Lieutenant Castle, from Fort Porter, with their two little children and Lieutenant Castle's sister, Miss Evelyn Castle, from Milwaukee, arrived on Saturday and has taken a bungalow at Fort Niagara Beach for the summer. Among officers and their families registered at the Eldorado are Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, from Fort Screven, Ga.; Capt. and Mrs. D. C. Anderson, from Fort Thomas, Ky.; Capt. and Mrs. M. K. Taubee and three sons, from Porto Rico, and Major J. A. R. Upton, from Panama. Lieutenant Sears and his wife, mother and child, guests at the Eldorado the past month, left on Sunday for Camp Perry. Mrs. Polhemus, Mrs. Ellis and Miss Campbell were guests of Lieutenant Polhemus for dinner at the Queen's Royal on Sunday.

Captain Humphrey, absent on leave for six months, traveling through China and Japan, returned for duty on Wednesday. Mrs. Humphrey and little May will join him later. Lieutenants Jones and McAlpine have returned from leave. Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Smith, cousins of Mrs. Waldron, from West Virginia, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Waldron for several days last week.

The moving picture shows, which were discontinued on account of extreme heat, recommenced on Thursday and are well patronized.

Major Shockley gave a stag dinner on Friday evening for Majors Wolfe, McFarland and Upton, Captains Wells, Allen, Mayes, Dabney and Mrs. Shepherd, Captain Wells's brother-in-law from Boston. Lieutenant Polhemus and Miss Campbell were guests of Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Jones for dinner on Sunday. Lieutenant Malloy, from duty at the Signal School, Fort Leavenworth, reported for duty with the 29th on Sunday and has been assigned to Company G. He has taken quarters in the bachelor building.

Lieut. and Mrs. Miller gave a picnic on Sunday for Miss Castle, Lieut. and Mrs. Castle, with their two children, Lieutenant Wagner and his two children and Lieutenant Moody. They went in the glass-wagon, and in Lieutenant Wagner's motor, several miles down the lake shore, where they had lunch and went in bathing. Mrs. Ellis entertained informally at bridge on Monday afternoon for Mesdames Waldron, Allen, Castle, Polhemus, Cathron, and the Misses Barton, Castle and Campbell. The prizes, packs of cards, were won by Mrs. Allen and Miss Barton.

Mrs. Allen gave a series of dinners before Captain Allen's departure for Camp Perry. Their guests on Tuesday were Lieut. and Mrs. Sears and Lieutenants Ewell and Snyder. On Thursday their guests were Captains McNab and Page and Lieutenants Jacobs, Pardee and McMurray. On Sunday evening their guests were Major Wolfe, Captain Dabney and Lieutenant Craig.

The members of the Infantry team and expert riflemen, who have been shooting on the range for the past few weeks left for Camp Perry Sunday evening. The departmental team, numbering about 115 officers and enlisted men, arrived on Friday for their shoot. Lieutenant McAlpine was a guest of Mrs. Ellis for supper on Monday. Captain Huguet, from duty in Gettysburg, returned to the post on Monday. He has been ordered to New York city on duty.

The dances at the Queen's Royal are largely attended by people in the post, an unusually large crowd going over on Saturday night. Among those attending were Capt. and Mrs. Allen, Lieut. and Mrs. Brandt and Miss Marjorie Leech, Mrs. Evelyn Castle, Mrs. Huguet, Miss Wright, Miss Campbell, Captain Page and McNab and Lieutenants Jones, Jacobs, Moody, McAlpine and Rudolph. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle gave a bathing party at Niagara Beach on Monday evening for Miss Campbell, Miss Castle, Lieutenants McAlpine and Moody.

Mrs. Mason's uncle arrived on Monday to make her a

visit. Miss Lila Campbell, from Buffalo, is the guest of Mrs. Ellis.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., July 22, 1913.

The arrival of the 3d Infantry band and the return of the companies of the 1st Battalion, 3d U.S. Inf., from the rifle range at Stony Point, has given the post an aspect of activity lacking the past two months. The battalion now has a full quota of officers, or will have when Major W. H. Bertsch returns this week from his vacation spent in Michigan. Capt. George McMaster has been in command during the absence of Major Bertsch.

The band came over to Fort Ontario from Madison Barracks, headquarters for the 3d Infantry, July 14. The first appearance was in the dress parade Wednesday evening.

A concert was given on the parade ground Thursday, the 16th. A crowd of 2,000 townspeople from Oswego and the surrounding towns attended the concert Sunday afternoon and several numbers were loudly applauded. The concerts will be continued for several weeks. An invitation has been extended by Mayor D. D. Long to play in the city parks during their stay here. The companies made an exceptionally good showing in rifle practice on the range, and the officers are confident that the records will be well up with the best in the Army.

Arrangements are being made for a large midsummer hop to be held by the officers of the post for the entertainment of the ladies of the post and their friends in town early next month. With the band in attendance a delightful time is expected.

Capt. George E. Stewart, Q.M. at Fort Ontario, is being highly commended for his work in connection with Major Normoyle and other officers in the provisioning and care of the recent great camp of veterans at the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. The veterans of Oswego, headed by Capt. Charles A. Taylor, who visited Gettysburg, speak in the highest terms of the work of Captain Stewart.

Lieut. R. E. Coker, of the 1st Battalion, has been at Fort Niagara for two weeks, on duty in connection with the department rifle and revolver competition. Capt. R. C. Langdon, formerly stationed at this post, is among the officers assigned for the national and international matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Aug. 15 to Sept. 9. The following team from the 1st Battalion took part in the departmental competition at Fort Niagara, recently: Sergt. Leslie G. Crams, Co. A; Corp'l J. W. Outlaw, Co. B; Sergt. Henry B. Steele, Co. C, and Sergt. Michael J. Donoghue, Co. D.

MADISON BARRACKS.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., July 22, 1913.

Mrs. Hadsell left Saturday for Washington for a short trip. Mrs. Hadsell and daughter, Susan, have joined the Captain at his new station. Mrs. Kirby's auction bridge was a delightful affair. There were seven tables and play prizes went to Mrs. Frink, Mrs. Hocker, Mrs. Upham, Miss Woodbury and Mrs. Sanno. After bridge several ladies came in for tea. Mrs. Hartman entertained a few friends at auction in honor of Miss Granger, of New York city, who left Monday for her summer home.

Capt. and Mrs. Stayer and party motored out to Henderson Harbor, where a supper was enjoyed. Capt. and Mrs. Stayer's guests, her mother and father, sister and aunt, left for their home, Easton, Pa., on Monday last. Mrs. Stayer is now entertaining another guest, Miss Sherman, Mrs. Smith's niece, is visiting here. Mrs. Smith gave a tea on Monday in her honor. Mrs. Anderson and family have taken their summer cottage on the lake. Major Jackson, Lieutenants Burleigh, Funk and Upham are now at Niagara for a couple of weeks' stay; they will return about Aug. 9.

The Sunday concerts are much enjoyed at the post. There are many automobile parties from Watertown and the nearby places coming to the post for each concert. The band left for a month for the Oswego post and is now much missed. The sailboat that crosses the bay is well filled with passengers during these beautiful summer days.

Capt. and Mrs. Hocker entertained a few guests at the target range on Sunday. The trip was made in the launch and a picnic lunch was enjoyed at the "Log Cabin," at the range. The water trip was most enjoyable, as the weather was ideal. A supper was enjoyed at Henderson Harbor Sunday evening by a few of the bachelors and young lady friends, who are guests at the garrison. Mrs. Rich, wife of Lieutenant Rich, has returned to the post after a two months' visit with her parents at Boston. Mrs. Chamberlain entertained a few guests at bridge Friday evening, when first prize was won by Mrs. Hocker, second by Miss Woodbury. The gentlemen's prize was won by Captain Pendleton.

Mr. and Mrs. Legg and son left for a ten days' trip where cottage life will be enjoyed, at the lake near Syracuse. Mrs. Jackson gave a luncheon Friday in honor of the girls visiting in the garrison. It was a most delightful affair. Major and Mrs. Wahl entertained a few officers and ladies at bridge on Tuesday in honor of their guests, Misses Jones and Abbott.

Mrs. Bolles, who has been ill, is very much improved and now able to be up and about. Mrs. Pettit, Mrs. Bolles's mother, is now making her visit, from Long Island. Lieutenant Brougher will leave shortly for a ten-day leave, visiting various places in the South. A good many post people are enjoying the fine swimming here on the lake.

The officers are enjoying the fine fishing and return with a fine line of fish daily. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson leave Tuesday for an automobile trip down the Hudson River, then through the White Mountains and back by the way of Plattsburg, Mrs. Wilson's former home. The return home trip will be made through Canada and down the St. Lawrence and back to Madison Barracks. They will be gone about a month.

Mrs. Frink entertained at Sunday supper for Mesdames Burleigh, Woodbury, Jackson, Upham, and Miss Woodbury.

This Thursday Mrs. Upham entertains at a sailing party in honor of Miss Hutton, from California. The sail will be on the bay in the big sail boat that makes the trip across the bay each day.

Madison Barracks, N.Y., July 23, 1913.

Seldom have there been so many visitors at the post as during the past few weeks. Mrs. Woodbury and daughter, Margaret, will spend the summer with us, occupying quarters No. 15, while Lieut. and Mrs. Whipple are on leave. Mr. and Mrs. Keller, of Easton, Pa., Miss Maxwell and Miss Evans are visiting Capt. and Mrs. Stayer. Mrs. G. W. Heath is with her daughter, Mrs. Kimball. Mr. Robert M. Barker is at Captain Barker's. Mrs. Joseph H. Hocker, of Kansas City, is visiting her son, Captain Hocker, together with Mrs. and Miss Fell, sister and niece of Mrs. Woodson Hocker. Miss Louisa Jones and Miss Rowena Abbott are stopping with Major and Mrs. Wahl. Captain Hurst has had as guests his sister, Mrs. Gordon, and his nephew, Mr. Carlton Hurst. Mrs. Emily Hutton is staying with her sister, Mrs. Upham. Mrs. James L. Frink, who lately returned from the Philippines, via Europe, is with her son, Lieutenant Frink. Mrs. Frank Weaver, of Columbus, Ohio, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wright.

The Rev. G. Herbert Dennison, of Germantown, Pa., and Miss Dorothy Sherman, of New York, have been the house guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Smith. Mr. Thomas W. Hughes, of New York, is paying a visit to his brother, Captain Hughes. Mrs. Hartman's visitors have been Miss Granger and Miss Yost, of New York, and Mrs. Frank, of Plattsburg. Mrs. Rich has returned from a long visit to Boston. Mrs. Pettit is with her daughter, Mrs. Bolles, who has been seriously ill, though now, we are glad to state, out of danger.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson have started in their car, on a three weeks' tour through the Berkshires. Capt. G. A. Hadsell, late of the 16th Infantry, who transferred with Captain Pickering, 3d Inf., has been assigned to Company E, and

taken station at this post. He is accompanied by his wife, daughter and son.

There have been so many entertainments in honor of the numerous guests that we can only enumerate them. Teas have been given by Mrs. Upham, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Smith. Auction bridge teas by Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Frink, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Hartman, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Krueger. Mrs. Edgar Koehler entertained the ladies of the post at a matinee bridge and luncheon, and Mrs. Wahl gave a luncheon and bridge party. Mrs. Frink entertained at supper the post "widows," whose husbands are attending the department competition at Fort Niagara. The officers are Major Jackson, Lieutenants Upham, Burleigh, Frink and Moss.

The 3d Infantry band has been sent to Fort Ontario for a month and is greatly missed. Chief Musician Witt has retired on account of thirty years' service. When he came to the regiment about three years ago the band was badly disorganized, and too much credit cannot be given him for having brought it up to its present high state of efficiency. We are very fortunate in having in the organization one so qualified to be conductor as Sergeant Fairleigh, who is a thorough musician and was conductor of civilian bands for ten years before enlisting.

At the early service on Sunday a beautiful altar cross was dedicated, in the post chapel, "To the Glory of God and in Loving Memory of Thomas C. Woodbury, Colonel, 8d Infantry. Entered into Paradise Aug. 23, 1911." Almost everything about the altar is a memorial to some one who has been connected with the regiment.

There was great excitement Monday at the Government dock when a lad named Conlin, from Sackets Harbor, became exhausted while swimming. Russell Fitzgerald, a much smaller boy, jumped into the water and held him up for some time, but finally had to let go. Privates Horn, of Co. I, and Kaplan, of Co. K, came to the rescue. They dived repeatedly and recovered the boy, who was resuscitated at the post hospital. Great credit is due to all three of these brave "life savers."

Word has just been received that the regiment will start for Stony Point on Monday, for the annual field inspection by Brig. Gen. M. P. Mass.

Mrs. O'Leary, wife of Sergt. Major Frank O'Leary, of Fort Ontario, is visiting Mrs. Hightower, wife of Regimental Sergeant Major Hightower. Mrs. P. V. Kuhn, of Fort Des Moines, is stopping with her brother, Ordnance Sergeant Tolton. Mrs. Mary H. Cassidy, mother of Post Q.M. Sergeant Cassidy and Mrs. Charles Renshaw and Mrs. Wilson Getz, sister of Mrs. Cassidy, are also visitors.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 19, 1913.

Since the officers left for the maneuvers those ladies who drive their own cars are planning trips to the mountains occasionally to extend greetings to their husbands, and others are going up to Heber City for a few days while the troops are camped there. Mrs. Henry M. Nelly took a party composed of Mrs. T. R. Harker and Mrs. William S. Graves out the first evening to the first camp. Fred Perkins took his mother and Mrs. G. H. Estes out Friday evening and will make several more trips. Here in the post Mrs. Bertram P. Johnson will entertain the Ladies' Auction Bridge Club on Monday afternoon; Mrs. A. O. Seaman will give a bridge tea on Tuesday; Mrs. A. W. Foreman will be hostess on Wednesday at a bridge luncheon, and on Friday the Army ladies will be guests of honor at a luncheon at the Country Club given by Mrs. Lee Charles Miller.

The 20th left Fort Douglas Thursday noon on the forty-mile hike through the mountains and canyons to Heber City, in the high valley of Provo Canyon, where they go into camp July 20 with the Utah National Guard. The march was made in three sections, camping sites having been selected beforehand for the regiment to camp on the road. The last word that came from them was a telephone message from Dr. Charles Walcott that all had stood the march in fine shape, the light rain and the cool air of the mountains having eased the long tramp considerably. The National Guard has left in a variety of ways. The battery went to Springville, where the fine horses for their maneuvers are kept, and were to make the trip with their heavy guns up the canyon with the horses. The Signal Corps has been encamped for two days preparatory to making the trip on foot, while the Infantry will all go on the train, many of the companies coming from the distant parts of the state. The site for the encampment is said to be ideal.

Mrs. George C. Bowen on Friday gave a delightful bridge of four tables, and a number of friends later for tea. Mrs. Joseph A. Rogers, sister of the hostess, and Mrs. John H. Hess poured tea and coffee, while Mesdames W. B. Graham, Arthur T. Dalton and Charles W. Exton assisted. The prizes, a silver basket, a set of silver sandwich tongs and silver coffee spoons, were won by Mrs. George F. N. Dailey, Mrs. Exton and Mrs. Johnson.

A large number of friends of the Army people motored up to the post last Tuesday to enjoy the last band concert till after the return of the regiment from its outing with the National Guard, a period of over a fortnight. Parties were entertained on all the porches surrounding the circle and many good-byes were said to the officers who were leaving so soon. The place is quite like an Adamless Eden, the only two officers being Major Willis Uline, the construction quartermaster, and Lieut. Hugo Schultz. Mrs. Robert N. Campbell and her two little daughters, Virginia and Beatrice, left on Friday for the East. They will go direct to Fort Morgan, Ala., to join Lieutenant Campbell, stationed there with the 90th Company of Field Artillery.

Mrs. Henry M. Nelly will motor up with her children to near Heber to spend some time at the Hot Pots near by while Lieutenant Nelly is in camp there. Mrs. Duncan Grant Richards has arrived from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and is to spend the next six weeks here. Mrs. Richard was Miss Gladys McConaughy, one of the most popular Salt Lake belles. Lieutenant Richard will join her later to accompany her home.

Capt. and Mrs. Upton Birnie, guests of Mrs. C. C. Smith, left on Thursday for the West, to sail for the Philippines. Mrs. Smith left on Friday for a visit with friends at the Presidio till the return of the troops. Lieut. and Mrs. E. E. Fuller, 12th Inf., spent a few days the early part of the week visiting Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Foreman on their way to Fort Leavenworth from Monterey.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 19, 1913.

Major John S. Winn, 2d Cav., left this week for San Antonio to attend the annual target practice at Leon Springs. First Lieut. Frank M. Andrews is expected at the post this week to join the 2d Cavalry from detached service in the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Coppock on Sunday evening had a dinner complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, who leave this week for California to spend two months. Others present were Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, Capt. and Mrs. Charles G. Harvey, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade, Capt. and Mrs. John A. Barry, Miss King, Capt. Stephen M. Koehrsperger, Lieut. D. H. Scott and Mr. Hudson.

Capt. and Mrs. Dorsey Cullen, 2d Cav., have moved to the post from El Paso, where they have lived for a year. Lieut. and Mrs. Howard R. Smalley on Wednesday had a dinner party at their home for Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Read, Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Coppock, Dr. and Mrs. William V. Lusk.

Water was struck at a depth of 225 feet in the new well being bored at the post. It is expected that the well will be completed next week, as it is now down 500 feet or more and is to be but 650 feet deep. A fine flow of water is expected. This is one of the first steps toward the enlargement of the post to a regimental post and it is hoped later to a brigade.

Lieut. David H. Scott, aid to Gen. Hugh L. Scott, has gone to Leon Springs, Texas, to attend the annual rifle competition. Mrs. Thomas Corcoran, wife of Captain Corcoran, 13th Cav., who is at present stationed on the border near El Paso, is receiving the congratulations of her friends on the recent publication of a musical composition entitled

"Smiles and Dimples," copies of which have just reached El Paso music stores. Mrs. Corcoran is quite a fine musician. The officers of the post are contemplating the erection of an officers' clubhouse at the post, something which most all garrisons have and this one has lacked.

Capt. and Mrs. W. F. Martin, 2d Cav., have moved into the post from near the Country Club and have taken the quarters recently vacated by Capt. and Mrs. John P. Wade, of the same regiment, who have gone to Fort Leavenworth, where Captain Wade has been ordered for duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School. Mrs. John S. Winn, her daughter, Miss Helen, and son, Stanley, have gone up to Cloudercroft to remain during Major Winn's absence at the rifle competition at Leon Springs, Texas.

Troop K, 2d Cavalry, in command of Capt. W. F. Martin, has been relieved from patrol duty at old Fort Hancock, fifty miles down the Rio Grande, and returned to the post. A moving picture was taken of the officers at the post one morning this week, Gen. Hugh L. Scott being among those in the picture. Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, was the guest of Gen. Hugh L. Scott at the post this week, en route to the East from the Pacific coast.

Sixty recruits for the 9th Cavalry, stationed at Douglas, Ariz., passed through El Paso this week from Cleveland, Ohio. They spent a few hours in the city, enjoying the sights of El Paso. Max Cosmer, of Battery C, 6th Field Art., who made his escape from the post guard house, was caught as he was trying to make his way across the Rio Grande into Mexico.

A carload of ammunition, which was captured by United States troops, was brought out to the post for safe keeping.

Work is proceeding rapidly on the addition to the post hospital and the isolation ward. Troops L and M, 2d Cav., came up from border duty at Fort Hancock and Fabens, Texas, last week to take their turn at target practice on the post range.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, July 17, 1913.

On July 12 the 6th Brigade gave a smoker at the 11th Infantry camp in honor of the 4th Brigade. There was a full attendance, including Generals Carter, Edwards and Davis, Colonels Frederick, Bullard, Rogers, Blatchford, Major Baker, Lieutenant Dowell and many other celebrities. The bands of the brigade had been consolidated and rendered a good program of popular music. There were good things to eat and smoke and a hearty welcome for everyone.

Major Carrol D. Buck, M.C., has been relieved from duty with the regiment and ordered to Washington Barracks for duty. His family is at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

Chaplain Axton, having arranged a transfer to the 20th Infantry, left on the 15th for Fort Douglas, Utah.

Capt. Chase Doster, late Q.M.C., has reported for duty and been attached to Co. M. Later, it is said, he will be assigned to Co. K. His family is visiting relatives in Cleveland, Ohio. Captain Doster has just returned from twenty months in the Philippines. Mrs. W. E. Gunster, wife of Lieutenant Gunster, little Miss Mary Helen and Miss Gibbons, of Houston, paid us a visit in camp yesterday and were warmly greeted by their many friends. Mrs. Gunster is staying at the Galvez Hotel. Mrs. Cecil, wife of Captain Cecil, visited camp this week. General Davis will attend a dinner to-night in Galveston. For to-morrow General Edwards has prepared a special problem for the brigade maneuvers.

The days have been very hot, but cool evening breezes are the rule, so what's the difference?

One hundred and eight recruits arrived on the 15th and, with the 121 who joined a few weeks ago, are being worked hard by Lieutenants Mackall, Arnold and Wier. Considerable progress is reported. The men are well set up young fellows, and above the average in physique. Private Lowe, Co. L, has been appointed a corporal.

Regimental maneuvers were held on the 14th and 17th, company instructions were ordered for the 15th and battalion training for the 16th. The regimental ball team lost to the 22d Infantry, 2 to 1.

In a recent league ball game with the 23d Infantry the 18th was successful by 11 to 6. At polo the 18th tied the 4th Brigade after a hard game. Our team was composed of Lieutenant Griswold (captain), Captain Peyton, Lieutenants Lonergan, Arnold and Magruder.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 18, 1913.

Mrs. Pierce A. Murphy had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Morris, Capt. and Mrs. Coughlin and Mr. and Mrs. Burt. The 6th Infantry Bridge Club met Friday afternoon with Mrs. Harry Mitchell. Auction was played at three tables and others of the regiment came in for tea. Prizes were won by Mesdames Mitchell, Ryther and Grubbs.

A special boat left the Fort Scott wharf Friday afternoon to take supplies over to the troops in camp at Mill Valley. Most of the ladies went over in a party and the Coast Artillery band went along to furnish music for the fire-fighters. It was not until Sunday afternoon that all the officers and men had returned to the Presidio and Fort Scott.

Lieutenants Bendel and Munro, stationed at Fort McDowell, were hosts Monday evening at a delightful party for about forty guests, some going over to Angel Island on the 3:40 boat, others at 5 and still others after dinner. Mrs. Wolvern entertained at dinner at her house for Misses Lelia Torrey, Dorothy Rees, Robinson and Kathleen Cates and Lieuts. J. H. Johnson, Munro, Nulsen and O. S. Wood. Those having dinner at Lieutenant Bendel's quarters were Mrs. Fisher, Misses Elizabeth Bull, Marguerite Morbio, Vesta Reed and Margaret Carrigan, Captain Yost, Lieutenants Cramer, D. P. Wood, Cooty, Dr. Johnston and Mesdames Noble Boarder, two lunches which took them to El Campo. The band was taken along and dancing was enjoyed till late in the evening. Among other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Greer, Capt. and Mrs. Coughlin, Miss Marjorie Metcalfe, Miss Evelyn Palmer, Lieutenants Peake, Witsell, Willis and Mr. Tobin. Mrs. Wolvern had as her guests for the night Misses Dorothy Rees, Marguerite Morbio, Lelia Torrey and Kathleen Cates; while Lieutenant Munro turned his quarters over to Mrs. Fisher, Misses Elizabeth Bull, Margaret Carrigan, Robinson and Vesta Reed.

Miss Nannette R. Stockdale, sister of Mrs. Sheen, at Fort Miles, is ill at the Letterman General Hospital. Capt. and Mrs. Lull are away on two months' leave, and are greatly missed from Fort Scott. Miss Virginia Tobin has joined her father and will not return to Fort Scott till the first week in September.

Mrs. Atkins entertained the Ladies' Five Hundred Club at her quarters on Infantry Terrace Tuesday afternoon. Playing were Mesdames Rees, Wisser, Johnson, Hampton, Geary, Monroe, Connolly, Richardson, Guyer, Mitchell, Waldron, Bell, Ryther and Morbio. Prizes were won by Mesdames Johnson and Waldron. The Presidio hop last Wednesday was a larger one than there has been for some time and was a very delightful one. Music was furnished by the 16th Infantry band. Mrs. Bennett was a dinner hostess preceding the hop for Major and Mrs. Knowlton, Capt. and Mrs. Orrin Wolfe, Lieut. and Mrs. West, Mrs. Connell and Colonel Beacom. Major and Mrs. Knowlton spent the night in the city as guests of Col. and Mrs. Rees. Miss Lelia Torrey was the guest of Miss Cates for the night.

Capt. and Mrs. Allen J. Greer entertained at dinner Thursday evening for Major and Mrs. Hampton, Col. and Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Hampton's brother, Dr. Burch, of Washington, D.C. Dr. Burch's wife and two daughters will arrive the latter part of next week to be guests of Major and Mrs. Hampton. Mrs. Morris is giving a bridge luncheon to-day.

An auto-bus line has been established between the Presidio car station and Fort Scott, making it much easier to reach the city from the latter post. The need of such service has been felt for some time and the bus is being well patronized. The Coast Artillery National Guard has been encamped behind the batteries at Fort Scott for over a week, but owing to the fogs, has not been able to do much firing. This being the last night of the encampment, the Militia officers are giving a camp-fire supper for the officers and ladies of Fort Scott. There was a review of both In-

fantry regiments last Monday afternoon in honor of the representatives from Guatemala, here to select sites for their exposition building.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 22, 1913.

The U.S.S. Minnesota steamed into the harbor on Monday after the fleet had departed, giving a little life to the bay which looks so deserted when the ships sail away. Dancing was kept up on Saturday at the Casino until a very late hour, and the uniforms of the officers added again to the brilliancy of the scene, and many new dances were introduced.

Rear Admiral L. C. Logan and Mrs. Logan entertained at dinner in honor of Rear Admiral Willard Brownson and Mrs. Brownson at the Casino on Saturday. Others giving dinners at this popular club were Lieutenant Commander Madison, U.S.N., and Mrs. Madison, Mrs. W. N. Jeffers, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Casey gave a dinner at the Bay View Hotel for Miss Bispham. Rear Admiral and Mrs. N. E. Mason had dinner on the same evening for Comdr. and Mrs. Williams, of the torpedo station.

Mrs. Charles Harvey and Mrs. Charles H. Eldredge chaperoned the young people who were over for the skating at the training station on Monday. Captain Wilson, of the U.S.S. North Dakota, gave a dinner on board that ship for his daughter on Friday. Lieut. W. O. Spears, U.S.N., gave a dinner on the North Dakota on Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Halsey, Mrs. and Miss Cooper, Mrs. George Riddell are registered at the Thorndike. Mrs. Lee Pryor has joined her father, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., at the Bay View. Comdr. Allen M. Cook, U.S.N., who has been in Virginia for the past week, has joined his family at the "Pines." Rear Admiral N. E. Mason and Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons have proved the most successful fishermen, and on Monday made the largest haul of the season. Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., and Rear Admiral N. E. Mason, U.S.N., are noticed daily on the golf course.

Mrs. Charles H. Davis and Mrs. Silas Casey were among those who gave card parties at the Casino last week. Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., spent a few days with his family at the Thorndike Hotel. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac De Russey are at the Gardner House. Mrs. Milton Reed, wife of Lieutenant Commander Reed, U.S.N., has returned from a visit with friends in New York.

FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., July 16, 1913.

Capt. C. U. Leonori is here from Texas City packing his effects preparatory to going to Fort Leavenworth, to enter the School of the Line. Captain Leonori has twice been stationed at Fort Mackenzie, once with the 19th Infantry and again with the 18th Infantry, and he has a lot of good friends in this locality who were glad to see him again. Lieut. Philip Hayes, who has been enjoying a month's leave in the mountains back of Story, left Monday for South Dakota points, where he will spend a few weeks before going on to West Point for duty. Miss Field is outing with the Gillettes at their cabin on Dome Lake. Word was received to-day of the transfer of Major C. D. Buck, M.C., who is with the troops in Texas, to Washington Barracks. He is expected next week for temporary duty here and will go at once, with his charming wife and daughters, to the new station.

Mr. and Mrs. K. B. Conger and son, Kenneth, of New York, are visiting Mrs. A. L. Conger for a few weeks. Mr. Conger and Kenneth are at Teepee Lodge for the week and enjoying themselves with rod and line. Chaplain Axton is expected Saturday for temporary duty to accomplish his transfer to the 20th Infantry, at Fort Douglas, Utah. Mrs. Sexton, who has been visiting her brother, Sergeant Whitaker, has taken a house in Sheridan and will remain for some time in the hope of improving her health. Mrs. C. W. Harrell, wife of 1st Sergeant Harrell, of Co. I, 18th Inf., will leave Wednesday for Texas City for a visit. Mrs. Wayne Smeltz, wife of 1st Sergeant Smeltz, Co. L, will leave shortly for Kansas to spend some time among relatives and friends. Property Clerk Tossie has resigned his position with the quartermaster and gone to Portland, Ore. Former Q.M. Sergeant McQuillan, of Co. L, 18th Inf., recently discharged at Texas City, is visiting friends at Sheridan and in the post. He has not yet decided where to re-enlist.

Mrs. Lacey and Katherine are expected home next week and, with Miss Field, will go through Yellowstone Park.

Mammy Campbell's mess is very popular with the officers who come here for temporary duty as well as for those who find trouble keeping servants while the garrison is so depleted. Mrs. Griswold and wee George are planning a visit to Lieutenant Griswold's parents at Helleck, Nevada. Captain Como had a very successful fishing trip of three days near Kearney, on Lower Piney.

FORT BARRANCAS.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., July 20, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Munroe entertained at Fort Pickens on July 11 with a progressive anniversary dinner. Although separated by but a mile of water, it was so rough that the dinner had to be postponed once, and up to the time of departure of her guests from Fort Barrancas it was very uncertain whether the guests would be able to make the trip. Those venturing were Capt. and Mrs. Stopford, Capt. and Mrs. Golderman, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Lieut. and Mrs. Crain, Mrs. McCammon and Lieutenant Winslow.

Capt. and Mrs. Perry gave a birthday dinner for Mrs. Crain. Present: Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Lyons, Capt. and Mrs. Maybach, Lieut. and Mrs. Crain, Lieutenant Beardslee and Mrs. Reese. Mrs. Perry left yesterday on a visit to her son, Jack, at West Point. Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Crain have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Crain. They are on their honeymoon trip, and left here en route for Washington and New York. Mr. Crain is the brother of Lieutenant Crain.

Tuesday evening there was an informal bridge party at the Commanding Officer's quarters, following the band concert. Lieut. F. E. McCammon has returned from a ten-day leave spent with his parents in Arkansas. Returning with him for a visit were his cousin, Miss Mildred Withers, and his sister, Miss Ada McCammon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bender entertained at dinner on Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Stopford and their two boys, Bob and Bill. Lieut. and Mrs. Crain are spending their last few days at the post with Capt. and Mrs. Maybach; they go to-morrow for a short leave and then proceed to their new station at Fort Screven.

FORT CROOK.

Fort Crook, Neb., July 20, 1913.

The swimming pool has become a solace in time of need, as well as a pleasure in this period of extreme heat. Each day from three to five o'clock the few families remaining to "Hold the Fort" deport themselves to the cooling waters, forgetful for the moment of the thermometer clicking 104 degrees in the shade. Among social pleasures braved in the face of the excessive heat have been a dinner by Lieut. and Mrs. Aleshire for Mrs. Nesbitt, Mrs. Switzer and Singleton Switzer; a picnic on the Fourth of July by Mesdames Nesbitt, Hallett, Hentig and Miss Plummer for Mrs. Harrison, Katherine, John and Billy Nesbitt and Harley Hallett; a luncheon and auction party by Mrs. Nesbitt for Mrs. Farnham and Mesdames Rosewater and Johnson, of Omaha; a dinner by Mrs. Hallett, to celebrate Mrs. Scott's birthday, and a luncheon by Mrs. Switzer for Mrs. McConnell, Miss McConnell and Harold McConnell, of Omaha.

Mrs. Harrison has arrived from Texas for an indefinite visit with her sister, Mrs. Hentig. Singleton Switzer has been playing in the City Tennis tournament the past week. Mrs. Younglof, wife of Captain Younglof, of the Philippine

Scouts, has arrived from Manila and will be with her sister, Mrs. Farnham, for the remainder of the summer.

Major Switzer, Lieutenants Farnham and Kelley, who were expected home on short leaves, will not enjoy that pleasure as the rifle and pistol competition has been called off for the 2d Division. Lieut. J. K. Cowan, 4th Inf., is here packing up, preparatory to going to Fort Leavenworth to enter the Officers' School. Mrs. Farnham and Mrs. Younglove were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Rosewater for the dinner dance at the Field Club on July 19. Captain Malsch, O.D., formerly 4th Infantry, has arrived from the Islands and is a guest of Mrs. John Bourke in Omaha.

FORT DU PONT NOTES.

Fort Du Pont, Del., July 22, 1913.

Col. and Mrs. Harmon are at home in the new brick quarters recently occupied by Major Tracy, who has moved into the quarters vacated by Colonel Hunter. Last Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Haines were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mason, of Fort Mott, for an automobile party through Salem, N.J., and surrounding country. After returning to Fort Mott the ladies were entertained at tea by Mrs. Corput, those present being Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Freeland, Mrs. Thomas-Stable, of Fort Mott, and Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Haines, from Fort Du Pont.

Lieutenant La Flamme, D.S., arrived Wednesday for a month's duty in this district. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. L. S. Ryan entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Harmon, Mrs. F. A. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark and Lieutenant Oberly. Last Thursday Capt. and Mrs. C. E. N. Howard gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. Tracy, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Ella-Nora Ryan in spending the month of July with relatives in Plainfield, N.J. Miss Alberta Mitchell is visiting relatives at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Thursday morning Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell and four children left for Ocean City, Md., to spend the summer. Friday morning Mrs. Purnell and three children left for a month's visit at her home in Maryland. Captain Purnell is on duty with state troops in camp near New Castle, Del. Thursday evening Miss Christine Gasner, of Delaware City, entertained at dinner in honor of Miss Isabelle Keybold and Lieut. D. McQ. Ashbridge, whose engagement has recently been announced; other guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. Jester, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. A. W. Ford, Miss Whitman, Lieutenants Oberly and Du Bois.

Mrs. F. A. Edwards and her granddaughter, Louise Clarke, left Thursday evening for an extended visit with relatives in Tacoma, Wash. Lieut. and Mrs. A. B. Deans, Jr., and Lieut. Walter Singles have left for Fort Niagara, where the officers will take part in the revolver competition. Mrs. Singles and son, Gordon, have gone to visit relatives near Philadelphia during Lieutenant Singles' absence. Miss Dixie Edwards fell on a piece of broken glass while playing last week and sustained a bad gash just below her right knee. Several stitches were taken and she is about again.

Col. and Mrs. Harmon were guests at a dinner Sunday evening given by Gen. J. H. Wilson, of Wilmington, Del. Major Tracy left Monday evening to take part in the joint naval and coast defense exercises on Long Island Sound.

Baseball enthusiasm is running very high in the district league as the season advances. The most sensational game of the season was played at Fort Mott to-day between the 4th Company and 139th Company. The score was 6-2 in favor of the 139th, which puts the team in order of games won to date: 139th, first, 4th second, 45th third, 36th fourth, 81st fifth and 121st sixth.

The 13th Coast Artillery Corps Band rendered its regular weekly concert to-day at Fort Mott.

FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., July 24, 1913.

Mrs. Leonard Wood entertained a few friends at bridge on Thursday. Miss Dorothy Simpson, sister of Lieutenant Simpson, returned on Thursday from a visit of several weeks at Tobyhanna, Pa., where Lieutenant Simpson is in camp with his battery. Mrs. C. D. Rhodes had as her guests at dinner on Thursday Mrs. Berkeley, wife of Capt. Hugh Berkeley, and her sister, Miss Bland, who is spending the summer with her.

Mrs. E. F. Graham gave a small bridge party on Friday in honor of her father and mother, Col. and Mrs. Eli D. Hoyle. Miss Helen Lockett, daughter of Col. James Lockett, 11th Cav., has been the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. E. F. Graham, and left for her home on Saturday. Mrs. Bethel Simpson, wife of Lieutenant Simpson, returned on Saturday from a visit of several weeks at Tobyhanna, Pa. Lieutenants Moose, West and Quiekemeyer, who have been occupying the quarters of Captain Kirkpatrick, during the polo tournament, left on Saturday for Narragansett, where they will play in the tournament.

Mrs. Glasgow entertained at bridge on Monday afternoon for Mesdames Hoyle, Guilfoyle, Miley and Foster, Misses Garrard, Hirsinger and Miley. Mrs. Leonard Wood gave a small bridge party Tuesday evening for Colonel Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, Dr. and Mrs. Hillman, Mrs. Guilfoyle and Col. and Mrs. Chaucery B. Baker from Washington. Mrs. Wood left on Wednesday for a series of visits, after which she will leave for Europe, where she will remain several months.

Three picked horses from the War College Detachment have been sent to the "Summer White House" for the use of the President and his family.

A carload of horses from St. Louis arrived on Sunday in fine condition. They have been divided among the different troops.

The first serious accident at the wireless station occurred on Saturday, resulting in the death, three hours later at the post hospital, of Electrician O. L. Clark, U.S.N. His body was shipped to his home in Morocco, Ind.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 22, 1913.

The officers and ladies of Fort Totten took advantage of the invitation of the West Chester Country Club to enjoy watching the championship tennis tournament at the Country Club last week. Almost every afternoon the boat took over parties, returning home in time for dinner. On Friday Capt. and Mrs. Huntington, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Captain Steele, Mrs. Mudge, Lieut. and Mrs. Hohner and Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick were guests of the club for dinner and the dance afterward. After midnight the whole party went in swimming by moonlight from the club pier and returned to the post in the "wee sma' hours."

Mrs. Bishop was called home suddenly on Friday by the illness of her sister, Mrs. Dorothy Calvert, of Portland, Me., who has recently visited Mrs. Bishop at Fort Totten.

Mrs. Feeter entertained at auction bridge on Friday afternoon. After the game the guests adjourned to the dining room, where Mrs. Brigham served punch and Mrs. Feeter ice cream. Prizes, pin trays in the shape of swans, were won by Mrs. Landon, Mrs. Fenton and Mrs. I. W. Huntington. Other guests were Mesdames Hawley Headley, P. W. Huntington, Mettler, Tilton, White, Lane, Wildrick, Steele and Mudge.

Among visitors at the post last week were Col. and Mrs. Samuel Allen and Capt. J. R. Procter, of Fort Hamilton, and Capt. and Mrs. W. L. Little, of Fort Wadsworth. Colonel White and Major Sarraff returned Sunday from an inspection tour of the New England Artillery districts. Mrs. Sarraff and the children spent several days last week with her mother, Mrs. Dillon, at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Albert Todd, widow of Col. Albert Todd, U.S.A., arrived Monday to visit Col. and Mrs. White until August. Capt. and Mrs. William Baird, who have been living on the post for several months, left Thursday for Portland, Me., and Jamestown, R.I., where they will spend the rest of the summer.

James J. Corbett, the retired pugilist, who now lives in Bayside, L.I., gave a most interesting lecture on "Health and Athletics," in the Y.M.C.A. Building on Friday night.

The lecture was well attended and the kindness of Mr. Corbett in coming over to deliver it was highly appreciated by the soldiers.

Mrs. Hasson, who has been visiting her family, Mrs. I. W. Huntington and Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Huntington, returned Thursday to her home in Washington, D.C.

The 165th and 185th Companies of Coast Artillery, with Major Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Captains Tilton and Gardner and Lieutenants Cross, Dunn, Hohner, Wildrick and Lane, left early this morning for Fort Terry, for the joint maneuvers of the Army and Navy.

Mrs. Landon was hostess on Tuesday afternoon at auction bridge. The prizes, little French corsage bouquets, were won by Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Feeter, Mrs. P. W. Huntington and Mrs. Steele. Other guests were Mesdames Rutherford, Dunn, Fenton, Nichols, Brigham, Cooper, Wildrick, Mrs. Mudge, of Baltimore, Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Monroe, and Mrs. Hawley, of Bridgeport, Conn. Major Rutherford had been ordered for temporary duty at Mt. Gretna, Pa., and left Monday. Mrs. Holmes left to-day for Elmira, N.Y., where she will visit relatives.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 22, 1913.

Mrs. Hilden Olin entertained Mrs. Prunty and Miss Cuyler at luncheon at The Virginia July 7. Mrs. P. T. Woodbury entertained with two tables of auction July 7, in honor of her house guest, Mrs. Borden. Mrs. B. R. Hedges won the prize, a silver mesh purse. Other guests were Mesdames Bargar, Borden, Rittenhouse, Meador and Thompson.

Mrs. Prunty, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. L. Meador, left for her home in Albany, N.Y., last Monday week. Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell left last Monday for North Lake, Wis., to spend the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. G. I. Gunkel are spending a ten days' leave in New York and Atlantic City. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major and Mrs. Woodbury, Gen. and Mrs. Borden, Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Meador, Miss Cuyler and Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Hedges, the evening of July 12. Capt. John J. Miller, 19th Inf., here for instruction in recruiting, left yesterday for his new station in Toledo, Ohio.

Capt. and Mrs. B. N. Rittenhouse were dinner hosts last Thursday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Everson Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. George Butler and Capt. and Mrs. Hilden Olin. Mrs. Craig R. Snyder arrived last Wednesday. Capt. and Mrs. Snyder have taken quarters No. 1. Mrs. B. P. Nicklin gave a pretty luncheon last Friday in honor of the bride, Mrs. Dean Hall, and for Mrs. Hatch and guests, Mrs. Elser, Mrs. King, Mrs. Morey.

Gen. George Andrews, The Adjutant General, arrived at the depot Saturday morning on his annual inspection of recruit depots. He left for Jefferson Barracks yesterday afternoon. During his stay the usual review was tendered him. Saturday evening Col. and Mrs. Dodd gave a reception in his honor, when Mesdames Olin, Leary and Brown assisted in the dinner. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox gave a delightful supper last evening in honor of Colonel Wilcox's birthday. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Craig R. Snyder, Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. Hall and Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 18, 1913.

Among the guests at Hotel del Coronado are Lieut. Col. Rufus H. Lane, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Lane, Capt. John C. Colwell, U.S.N., retired, and J. C. Colwell, Jr., Lieut. Comdr. Richard S. Douglas, U.S.N., and Mrs. Douglas and Lieut. Thomas A. Symington, Miss Eulalia Rollins, of Los Angeles, sister of Mrs. John L. Sehon, has been passing a few days with Mrs. Sehon and her daughter, Miss Leicester Sehon, prior to her departure for an extended tour of Europe. Last evening Dr. and Mrs. Francis H. Mead entertained a number of their friends at a beach supper and dance at Ocean Beach. Their guests included Lieut. and Mrs. W. R. Cushman, Captain Hennessy, Lieut. Leo P. Welch, Capt. William H. Monroe, Lieut. E. E. Goodier, Jr., Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan. The affair was given in honor of Mrs. Beerbower, of Oklahoma City, and Miss Grace Gibson, of San Francisco.

The first tea of the season was given at Hotel del Coronado Tuesday afternoon, with about sixty guests in attendance, among those noted being Lieuts. Eric L. Ellington, Joseph E. Carberry, Thomas De W. Milling, William C. Sherman, Taliaferro, Charles J. Boehs, Dodd, Morrow, Moss L. Love, Hugh M. Kelly, Capt. F. B. Hennessy, Capt. Mathew A. Reasoner, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur S. Cowan. Recently Mrs. Otto A. Nesmith received at her home on Front street in honor of her daughter, Miss Ottola Nesmith, who is spending the summer with her parents. Receiving with Mrs. Nesmith was Mrs. W. Prentice B. Prentice. Mrs. James Buel presided at the tea table, and Mrs. A. A. Ackerman served the ices. Assisting were the Misses Vogdes, Bridges, Burbeck, Klauber, and Jeanette Howland.

Mrs. Richard W. Wuest, who has been spending some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown, has left for Mare Island, to join her husband, Ensign Wuest.

A CANAL ZONE WEDDING.

Cristobal, C.Z., July 16, 1913.

Mrs. A. M. Everson and Mrs. J. H. Everson, mother and wife of Ensign John H. Everson, of the U.S.S. Hannibal, are to leave for the States on July 22 on the Prinz Joachim, of the Hamburg-American Line, after three months on the Isthmus, visiting Colon, City of Panama, San José, in Costa Rica, Porto Bello and many other places of interest.

Ensign Everson and Mrs. Everson, nee Goodacre, were the principals in an impressive and beautiful Navy wedding, which occurred at noon on June 15 in the American Chapel at Cristobal, Isthmian Canal Zone, the Rev. Carl H. Elliott officiating. The bride was given in marriage by Comdr. George N. Hayward, of the U.S.S. Hannibal, and was attended by Mrs. Harry Lee Ferguson as matron of honor, and by Misses Enid Wardlow and Retta G. Jewell, of Colon; Jean Jervey and Annie Elise Stone, of Gatun; Georgia Mathis, of Illinois, and Mary D. Gibboney, of Virginia. Ensign Cary W. Magruder, a classmate of Ensign Everson, acted as best man, while Lieut. Albert T. Church, Surg. Robert F. Sheehan, Ensigns E. C. Sweeney and Robert E. Rogers, M. H. Buell and Paymr. Stanley M. Mathes, all of the U.S.S. Hannibal, and Messrs. L. H. France, Francis E. Huck, A. Lyle Prather and Harry Lee Ferguson, of Colon, were in the wedding party.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast of twenty covers at the New Hotel Washington, at Colon. Later Ensign and Mrs. Everson left to spend a week at the Hotel Tivoli, Panama, and Tobago Island, in the bay of Panama.

Mrs. Everson is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Goodacre, of Leytonstone, Essex, England. She has been a guest with Mrs. A. M. Everson, Ensign Everson's mother, at the Hotel Washington, Colon. She has been the honor guest at many beautiful functions. Mrs. Everson will be at home at 34 Park avenue, Wakefield, Mass., after Aug. 15.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 19, 1913.

Mrs. Allen M. Smith entertained Thursday at luncheon and bridge for the Afternoon Bridge Club. Mrs. Edward S. Hayes and Thomas H. Hayes, 2d, returned Tuesday to the garrison from Galveston, Texas, where they had spent several months. Mrs. George H. Penrose entertained Friday afternoon informally at tea.

Mrs. M. Borden, of Piqua, Ohio, will arrive Aug. 1 and be the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Edward S. Hayes. Mrs. Deakin, of Fort Riley, Kas., is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Claude B. Thummler.

Mrs. Englebert G. Ovenshine returned Friday to her home from Galveston, Texas. Capt. Hjalmer Erickson, 28th Inf., returned Monday to the garrison from Galveston, Texas, where he has been on duty the past five months. Captain Erickson will spend the coming two months with his family in the Infantry garrison.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ALFRED.—Born at Newport, R.I., on July 19, 1913, to Surg. A. R. Alfred, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alfred, a son.

COLVOCORESSES.—Born at Colorado Springs, Colo., July 17, 1913, a son, to 1st Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, U.S.M.C., retired, and Mrs. Colvocoresses.

COWLEY.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 14, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. A. D. Cowley, 22d U.S. Inf., a daughter.

CRESPAR.—Born at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 17, 1913, a son, Logan Crespar, Jr., to Lieut. Logan Crespar, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crespar.

ELLIS.—Born at Fort Kamehameha, H.T., June 12, 1913, a son, Herbert Eugene Ellis, Jr., to the wife of Lieut. H. E. Ellis, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

IDE.—Born at Fort Barry, Cal., July 4, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Charles E. Ide, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

KELLEY.—Born at Washington, D.C., July 9, 1913, a son, to P.A. Surg. Herbert L. Kelley, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kelley.

KING.—Born at Annapolis, Md., July 20, 1913, to the wife of Lieut. Ernest J. King, U.S.A., a daughter.

WILLIAMS.—Born at Fort Baker, Cal., July —, 1913, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. John S. Williams, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

MARRIED.

FRANK—DROSTE.—At Montclair, N.J., July 23, 1913. Asst. Naval Constr. Arthur W. Frank, U.S.N., and Miss Mabel Elise Droste.

GORDON—PATCH.—At Lebanon, Pa., July 19, 1913. Lieut. Philip Gordon, 2d U.S. Cav., and Miss Lida Wint Patch, daughter of Capt. A. M. Patch, U.S.A., retired.

RUCKER—HATCH.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 1913. Lieut. William H. Rucker, 2d U.S. Field Art., and Miss Ethel Hatch.

THIELE—WILSON.—At Seattle, Wash., June 25, 1913. Lieut. Claude M. Thiele, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Ethel Wilson.

DIED.

ALFRED.—Died at Newport, R.I., July 21, 1913, John Dillon Alfred, son of Surg. A. R. Alfred, U.S.N., and Mrs. Alfred.

BOWLES.—Died at Ilagan, Isabela, May 16, 1913, 1st Lieut. H. Ward Bowles, Philippine Constabulary.

CAHILL.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., July 21, 1913. Policeman John E. Cahill, brother of Ord. Sergt. P. W. Cahill, U.S.A.

HOOGWERFF.—Died in Howard county, near Elkridge, Md., July 17, 1913, Mrs. Elizabeth Hoogwerff, mother of Capt. John Hoogwerff, U.S.N., and grandmother of Ensign H. Hoogwerff, U.S.N.

KRUM.—Died July 20, 1913, at St. Louis, Mo., Mabel, sister of the wife of Lieut. Col. Chester Harding, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.

LONG.—Died July 18, 1913, at Bostic, N.C., James Hollifield, little son of Q.M. Sergt. and Mrs. Thomas T. Long, U.S. Army; age, eleven months and twenty-four days.

MASON.—Died at North Wilkesboro, N.C., July 21, 1913. Col. Charles W. Mason, U.S.A., retired.

WINT.—Died at Buffalo, N.Y., July 12, 1913, Mrs. Lydia T. Wint, widow of Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A.

WOODRUFF.—Died at Raleigh, N.C., July 20, 1913, Brig. Gen. Carle A. Woodruff, U.S.A., retired.

NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

The Michigan National Guard, with the exception of 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, will go into camp at Ludington, Aug. 12. The troops will move in heavy marching order and baggage will be restricted to the minimum. Only cooking utensils and dishes of regular issue for field service will be taken.

Troop E, 1st Cav., N.G.N.Y., with the same superior play they demonstrated on the opening day of the inter-troop polo tournament at Van Cortlandt Park, won the final match on July 23 by a score of 7 to 2 from Troop G, the rival four. Even if Troop G could not get the ball between the posts more than once they furnished plenty of rushing tactics which carried the ball down toward the end line. The defensive work of the Troop E team near their own goal line was what kept the other side from scoring more often. H. E. Holt was the best individual player of the day. He accounted for four of the goals made by Troop E and was in the thick of the scrimmaging all the time. Capt. Theron R. Strong was also good on the ball, while the back play of W. D. Boulton helped a lot to keep Troop G from scoring.

The G.C.M. for the trial of Pvt. William H. Allen, Battery D, 1st Field Art., N.G.N.Y., on a charge of sleeping on post, at Peekskill, was on July 22 at regimental headquarters. The detail for the court was Col. Charles I. de Revesis, 2d Cav.; Capt. James E. Austin, 1st Field Art.; 1st Lieut. Clarence V. Radcliffe, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harold Lawson, 1st Field Art., and Lieut. Robert A. White, 1st Field Art., with Major Almet R. Latson, attached to the 2d Brigade, as judge advocate. Capt. John P. Everett, of Co. D, 69th Regiment, who successfully defended other National Guard cases, appeared as counsel for Allen. Lieut. George P. Hill, 7th N.Y., in charge of the Provisional Company of markers on the state rifle range, of which Allen was a member, testified that because of the dangerous way in which a road approached the range he had stationed Allen at the gate opening on the road to prevent anyone from going up. Comm. Robert P. Forshe, commanding the Naval Militia, who had jokingly reported on the range his experience with Allen, but had not preferred any charges against him, was called to the stand. "I came toward the gate in an automobile," the Commodore said, "and saw Allen lying on the stone wall beside the gate asleep. I went to him, shook him and drew his revolver from his holster. Then Allen got up and I gave him back the revolver, after seeing that it wasn't loaded. Allen refused to let me go through the gate, and would not let me relieve him while he went to the range and stopped the firing. I want to say," continued Commodore Forshe, "that Allen's conduct after he was awake was that of a soldier, and that in the face of temptation, knowing who I was, he did his duty properly. I ask that clemency be exerted in his behalf." When Allen took the stand he denied he was asleep, and said he was lying on the wall to rest. He let Commodore Forshe take his revolver, he said, "as a practical joke." "Three days before," said Allen, "I received an injection of typhoid serum. All that day and the next I was dizzy and drowsy, and had considerable pain, and when I was placed on guard I was still drowsy." Captain Everett introduced Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, of the 2d Field Art., as a witness. "Allen's reputation as a soldier always has been good," said Colonel Hines. Letters were produced to the same effect, one from Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th Regiment, in which Allen served thirteen years, and one from Lieut. John J. Stephens, Jr., Allen's immediate superior. In his "summing up," Captain Everett said: "Allen had been submitted to an injection of typhoid serum, something which even the Army surgeons admit is still an experiment. You have been told that he had been sick previously. But he 'didn't want to give in.' It was the same spirit which extends not only through the colonel of the regiment and the other officers, but to the rank and file. Allen tried to fight his drowsiness. In the seventeen years he has served there never before has been a charge against him, and I ask you not to dismiss him from the Service where he has been an honorable member." "There could be nothing more unfortunate," said Major Latson, "than that a civilian should be shot when the National Guard or the Naval Militia are at rifle practice. Allen was at his post to guard life. That was his duty. And it was shown that any civilian might have gone up the hill to be exposed to the rifle fire." He said that almost any other excuse for Allen, than the one given, would have been better.

Governor Sulzer, of New York, on July 19, received a letter from former Sergt. Samuel Littman, of Co. B, 47th

Infantry, N.G.N.Y., in which he said that he did not wish to re-enlist in the Guard and to stand for election to second lieutenant. Governor Sulzer informed Adj. Gen. Henry De Witt Hamilton that it would not be necessary to order a special election in the company and said the incident was closed. At the investigation ordered by Governor Sulzer after Littman had taken his honorable discharge, Colonel Barthman admitted that he had told Littman that being an officer in the regiment would not be pleasant, either for Littman or the other officers, because Littman was a Jew. Colonel Barthman has since been censured for his action in the matter.

The annual Rifle and Revolver Competition of the Oregon National Guard will be held on the state rifle range, near Clackamas, Ore., during the period of July 30 to Aug. 1, inclusive.

The feat of Pvt. Henry A. Paetow, a driver of Battery E, 1st Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., of marching from New York city to Montauk Point, Long Island, a distance of 123 miles, in forty-seven hours, proves nothing of value from a practical standpoint, except that one man in the battery is an exceptionally good walker. It was announced that the object of the march was to prove that Field Artillery could march as good as Infantry, but it is not the endurance of one man that counts but an entire command, and while Private Paetow deserves great credit for his success in his voluntary march, it is of no value to the military at large. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and very few men in a National Guard organization could accomplish what Private Paetow did. Some few men can run a mile under five minutes, but very few, but it has been estimated, we believe, that hardly one citizen in 1,000 can run a mile in any time, even with training. How many busy citizens, with no time to train, like the average National Guardsmen, can march, wearing equipment, 123 miles in forty-seven hours?

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 12th N.Y., of which Comdr. Sergt. F. J. Loughlin is president, will hold their annual outing and games at Donnelly's Grove, College Point, on Sunday, July 27. The events will consist of the following: 220-yard dash (handicap), inter-company relay race (one mile), fat man's race (100 yards), one-half mile run (handicap). Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded in each event. The tickets are \$2.50 each, and include breakfast and dinner and other refreshments during the day. The boat leaves East Ninety-ninth street at 9 a. m. sharp. Gen. George R. Dyer will be among the special guests.

Sergt. J. D. Manley, Texas National Guard, who was convicted of killing a citizen while on duty as a guard by bayoneting him during a parade at Dallas several years ago on a visit to Texas of President Taft, will not have to serve his sentence of forty years imposed on him by a jury. Governor Colquitt is to commute the sentence to possibly two years in prison. The Governor's action is on the grounds that the defendant should not have been convicted for more than manslaughter, and the forty years' sentence is excessive, and, besides, the Guardsman acted under orders. The citizen refused to halt, when so directed by Manley, and persisted in attempting to cross into an enclosure reserved for the President and party.

The following assignments and appointments are announced in the Ohio N.G.: Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Hall, M.C., to duty as chief surgeon, Ohio National Guard; Lieut. Col. Joseph A. Hall, chief surgeon, will, in addition to his duties as chief surgeon, be the Acting Surgeon General of Ohio; Lieut. Col. John R. McQuigg, C.E., is assigned to duty as a staff engineer, and, in addition, as commander of the Engineers Battalion; Capt. Hubert J. Turney, 5th Inf., is promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Judge Advocate General's Department and assigned to duty as Judge Advocate General.

Capt. and Adj. Charles Elliot Warren, of the Veteran Corps of Artillery of New York, and one of its most active workers, has been commissioned to be brigade major, with the rank of major, upon whom is now devolved all the statutory duties heretofore imposed upon the adjutant. Major E. G. Schermerhorn, military secretary to Governor Sulzer, in a letter to Major Warren, says: "I am directed by the Governor to express his appreciation for the escort tendered by the Veteran Corps of Artillery on Memorial Day. The Governor desires me to compliment you upon the distinguished appearance and soldierly manner in which the organization performed this duty." A volunteer detail of officers and men will parade in full field service uniform Saturday, July 26, 1913, on invitation of the Aero Club of America, as escort to the reviewing officers, Naval Aviation Day, Hempstead Plains, Aviation Field, near Garden City, Long Island, the reviewing officers being the Honorable, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N. (and staff), and the U.S. Navy, Major General O'Ryan, commanding division National Guard, New York, and Adjutant General Hamilton and other distinguished guests. The guard of honor will consist of a battalion of U.S. marines and band and a battalion of U.S. sailors. By a recently enacted state law the associate members' detachment of the Veteran Corps of Artillery is to be dissolved, its place to be taken by a class of members to be known as the service detachment, to which will be eligible members of the Society of the Cincinnati and the Sons of the Revolution. The Governor of New York not possessing the required eligibility for membership in the Military Society of the War of 1812.

At his own request Brig. Gen. Roy W. Hearne, brigade commander, Texas National Guard, on July 18, 1913, was retired from active service and is placed on the retired list. General Hearne had completed more than twenty-one years of continuous commissioned service in the Militia of Texas, served in the Spanish-American War, and was tendered and accepted the position of Adjutant General of the state in 1907, which tender was subsequently declined for business reasons. When General Hearne was promoted from colonel to the 2d Infantry to the brigadier generalship, he announced he would not hold the command longer than three or four years, as he wished to see deserved promotions. The next in line of promotion is Col. Percy C. Townsend, of Corsicana, commanding the 3d Infantry, but he is not after the promotion, as he desires the brigadier generalship to go to Col. Oscar C. Guessaz, whom the Governor wishes to honor before that officer retires. Shortly after the National Competition Colonel Guessaz will retire from active service in the Guard, in which he has served for over a quarter of a century.

The camp of the Connecticut National Guard, at Niantic, came to an end July 20, when the troops departed for home after several days of valuable instruction. The whole was, says the Hartford Courant, "the camp was very satisfactory. The weather, except for the rain of Friday, was perfect, the food was of fine quality and well cooked—there was plenty of it. No hitch in the workings of the important Quartermaster General's Department, commanded by Col. M. J. Wise, marred proceedings. Criticism was heard because the chief umpire had not disposed the 1st Regiment in a better tactical position during the war game, but the companies and squads of that organization, in company with those of the 2d Regiment, showed that they had learned and retained the instruction given during the week in firing formation, fire control by officers, and discipline. The 2d Regiment, numerically, is somewhat stronger than the 1st, and the military courtesy is better enforced, but there has been shown in no troops of the Militia a better esprit de corps than was exhibited by every man of every command during the whole week."

A new lieutenant colonel of the 5th Infantry, N.G.N.Y., was voted for on July 17 at the Paterson Armory. Capt. Wilmer A. Cadmus was chosen. He received twice as many votes as any other competitor. Captain Cadmus was opposed by Major Lord, of Essex county, and Major John Nolan, of Paterson. When the vote was recorded it gave Captain Cadmus thirty ballots, fifteen for Major Lord and five for Major Nolan. After the vote was announced Major Lord moved that it be made unanimous, which was done. Lieut. Col. Cadmus first entered the Service as a private in Co. A, 2d Infantry, June 10, 1897.

With the breaking up of the camp of the provisional battery of Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., and the school for officers of the Field Artillery at Montauk Point on July 21, the series of schools of application for the different branches of the Service established by Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, came to an end. The organization of the schools and of the provisional commands of picked men, have proved not only of immense practical value, but very popular with those attending, who readily grasped the value of the instruction imparted. The entire scheme was on a progressive and practical basis, under strictly service conditions, beyond anything heretofore attempted in New York and we believe any other state. As a result of the 123-mile march of the provisional battery

to Montauk Point, it is believed by some that the time spent on this march could have been better used in field firing and other instruction in a permanent camp. The battery had only four days in camp and was some fourteen days on the march. While valuable as the march was, on the march it is thought on the whole after the experience, that the time could be better utilized in the permanent camp. Among those associated with General O'Ryan as members of the Academic Board and in the instruction imparted this season are Lieut. Col. William H. Sage, Capt. George H. White and Capt. R. F. Walton, Inf., U.S.A.; Capt. L. C. Andrews and David H. Biddle, and Lieut. A. E. Phillips, Cav., U.S.A.; Capt. J. B. Corey, Capt. Robert Davis and 1st Lieut. Harry Pfeil, Field Art., U.S.A.; Capt. W. D. A. Anderson and W. G. Caples, Engrs., U.S.A., and Capt. J. B. Mitchell, Coast Art., U.S.A.; Lieut. Col. A. F. Townsend, H. S. Sternberger, G. A. Wingate, N. B. Thurston, W. C. Fisk, W. H. Chapin, W. W. Ladd, E. W. Van C. Lucas, Major W. R. Wright and others of the N.G.N.Y.

ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Gen. Edward C. Young, commanding the division, is in the Northern woods with his sons enjoying a much needed rest. General Young is known throughout the Regular Army and the National Guard as the tireless champion of compensation for officers and men of the National Guard, under the title of a Militia pay bill.

Col. Lewis D. Greene, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of the division, visits the regiments of Infantry during their respective tours of camp duty at Springfield during July and August, for the purposes of instruction in administration, returns, reports and correspondence. This requires two or three days each week, causing him to divide his time between Camp Lincoln and the headquarters of the division in Chicago, each week of the two months. The 1st Infantry was in camp two weeks ago, the 2d last week and the 7th this week, and the others will follow at the rate of one each week until the eight Infantry regiments have all had their respective tours of duty. Colonel Greene is justly proud of his two sons, both of whom have chosen military careers. One has just been graduated at West Point and assigned to his post in the Army and the other is in the University of Illinois, with high standing and with especially high rank in his military work there.

Lieut. Col. James Ronayne, inspector general of the division, inspects each regiment of Infantry during its encampment and renders a report covering instruction, discipline and efficiency in each case. These duties are such that they require his entire time, and for this purpose he has temporarily transferred his office from the division headquarters in Chicago to Camp Lincoln, Springfield, where he will remain until the regimental encampments are over, which will be some time in the latter part of August.

One of the most valuable sources of instruction for the officers of the Illinois National Guard is the Division Correspondence School, organized three years ago by Col. L. D. Greene, and placed under the management of Lieut. Col. James Ronayne, I.G., as instructor. During its first year only a few company officers entered and many of them fell out after a few weeks. After the first year, however, the few officers who appreciated the work highly recommended it and the second year was begun with brighter prospects and a respectable number of students followed it through. It is now in its third year, with the original students pulling through the third year of the course; those who began in the second year are now in the second, and those who began with the third year are now in the first year of the course. Colonel Ronayne makes his problems so interesting, his criticisms so plain and his solutions so clear that the officer with a love for military studies cannot help being fascinated.

Surg. John S. Nagel, on duty with the 2d Infantry, had his leg broken at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, last week while in camp with that regiment. At parade and review his horse became unmanageable and reared, throwing himself and rider over backward. The officer was picked up unconscious and when revived and examined was found to have a broken leg.

WISCONSIN.

The resignation of Adj. Gen. Charles R. Boardman, of Wisconsin, who has a record as one of the most efficient National Guard officers in the United States, was announced and received with regret at Camp Douglas, Wis., July 17. The resignation was due to business.

On the heels of the announcement of General Boardman's resignation and retirement, came an address by Gen. Charles King. While a eulogy of General Boardman's services to the state, the nation and the National Guard, it also prefaced the presentation to General Boardman of a handsome and valuable gold watch, the gift of the officers of the Wisconsin National Guard and a token of their admiration and affection for the retiring general.

General King, distinguished soldier and litterateur, spoke with feeling, but most happily, and in the course of his remarks said:

"Thirty-three years ago, very nearly, it was my pleasant duty to set upon your sleeve the emblem of your first authority in the little battalion of our state university. Thirty-two years ago the chevron was succeeded by the shoulder strap that told of your advancement to the grade of first lieutenant, and with that rank you were graduated from the student corps to begin your life work in our midst. Twenty-eight years ago you were called to the captaincy of a raw company in the very infancy of the Wisconsin Guard. Through all the heat and burden of that formative period you stood squarely to the task assigned us of transforming into soldiers the sons of toil, the men of the counter, the desk and the workshop. With rare tact, patience and ability you led and molded that company until, in course of time, the leaves of a major sprang from the captain's bars, and you rode at the head of the company. It is especially your command the best drilled and disciplined battalion in the state."

"In my long connection with the Militia I rendered in no one act more signal service to the state and, as it turned out, to the nation, than when as adjutant general I refused to lay before the Governor your resignation as a major."

"When, in January, 1897, a new administration was inaugurated, there was no man in the entire force, or out of it, whose services as citizen and as soldier so richly entitled him to step into the virtual head of the Guard, and it became at once my pleasure and my privilege to sign the commission as Adjutant General of Wisconsin of the brilliant officer whose very first step upon the ladder of promotion I had directed sixteen years before."

"It would be impossible in the time available to refer in detail to the services you have rendered. It would, in this presence, be unnecessary. But, in brief, within 100 days of the date of your commission, war was on with Spain and you were called upon to mobilize and send Wisconsin's regiments full panoplied to the front. How promptly, how admirably this was done the War Department then and thereafter referred to again and again."

"Then followed, in 1903, the gradual transformation from the parade soldier of the ante-bellum period to the sturdy, shooting, service-rigged battalions of to-day, the successive camps of instruction with the Regulars in Kentucky, in Indiana, and finally, in added numbers, here in our own state; and from each of these associations our regiments have returned with the praise of the general and the umpires appointed over them—professional soldiers they—and their praise was bestowed not for brilliancy of plumage, or for pomp, circumstance and parade, but for 'all around' efficiency, for invariable promptitude and unswerving discipline. 'All this time, among the very first to be chosen by the War Department for the proud distinction, you have stood prominent, indeed pre-eminent, in the National Militia Board, and a leader in the National Rifle Association, carrying to your duties therewith the fruits of such abundant thought and study that your views have prevailed and your measures have been adopted in the councils of the War Department even as in the camps of the Wisconsin Guard.'"

General Boardman was deeply affected during the address and made suitable reply. He said, in part:

"Men have come and men have gone, but the Guard of this state has ever moved on, slowly acquiring efficiency. Death and retirement have made gaps in the ranks of its officers, but the life given it by its fathers and sponsors has been so virile that your views have prevailed and your measures the goal of real efficiency. Three times in the last thirty-three years the entire Guard has been retrained, and some companies four times. Uniforms have changed, equipment

has changed, tentage has changed, until to-day one would hardly realize the usefulness of much of that which has been discarded. In the nearly seventeen years I have been your Adjutant General, there has been much of this until to-day in the way of clothing, shoes and equipment, there is no more comparison between the present condition than there was in 1896 between the Regulars and the Volunteers."

"The remarkable progress made by the Organized Militia in the past ten years causes me to take with me as I leave the Service entire faith in its future as one factor in the national defense. For those who have served under and with me there shall exist an ever abiding, deep appreciation on my part of their assistance and warm admiration for their loyalty and their public spiritedness."

General Boardman is praised in editorials in a number of Wisconsin papers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

M. I. B.—The 10th Infantry has been in the Canal Zone since Oct. 4, 1911. A three-year tour would therefore not be complete until October, 1914. No orders have been issued relating to future movements from the Zone. Regarding transfer to a home regiment apply through the channel.

J. W.—The composition of the Coast Artillery Corps is as noted under our table of Army Stations. There have been no heavy batteries added.

F. B. S. asks: (1) Will the 8th Cavalry remain in the Philippines as a colonial army, or is there a probability of its being sent back to the U.S.? (2) What is the necessary formality in obtaining a transfer from one station to another, and what period of time must elapse before an enlisted man can ask for the same? (3) What period of time must be put in altogether in the Service not alone in the Philippines before an enlisted man can gain his discharge by purchase? What are the sums which it requires and how do they range? (4) Can an enlisted man transfer from the Hospital Corps to the Cavalry after having transferred from the Cavalry to the Hospital? Answer: (1) There is no hint of a change in the present plan of retaining the organization in the Islands and relieving its personnel as their tours of foreign service are completed. (2) Apply through the channel. Transfer must be acceptable to K.O.'s of both organizations. (3) One year at least. When the discharge takes place in the U.S. the price ranges from \$120 (one year's service) down to \$30 (eleven years' service); in the Philippines, \$170 to \$30; Hawaii, \$140 to \$50; Alaska, \$165 to \$75; Canal Zone, \$150 to \$60. For full information see G.O. 23, War D., 1913. (4) Depends upon circumstances, and the recommendations of the K.O.'s.

J. W. L.—For each requalification as expert rifleman a silver bar will be issued, which will specify the year of requalification.

H. J. I.—For information regarding enlisted men apply to The Adjutant General, giving reasons for inquiry.

E. K. H.—Sergeant-instructors for detail with Organized Militia are appointed from the line, although several Hospital Corps and Signal Corps are detailed at times for short periods. As you have not been detailed to the Militia there is nothing to prevent your taking the Q.M. sergeant examination. Apply through the channel.

W. A. S. asks: Am I entitled to a Philippine Campaign badge? I was in a skirmish against Moro outlaws near Pantar, Mindanao, P.I., Feb. 14, 1910. In this skirmish a number of Moros were killed and wounded; also a number of Scouts. Answer: Apply through the channel, giving details of your service.

V. E. D. asks: Are Cos. K and L, Corps of Engineers, a part of the Colonial Army? If not when do they return to the United States? Answer: The Colonial Army consists of Cavalry and Infantry. The Engineer troops have been in the Islands since Feb. 4, 1912, and will no doubt remain there until 1915.

R. L. H.—The transport Manila, on Feb. 14, 1899, near Libon River, P.I., under command of Lieut. Comdr. F. Linger, shelled the enemy out of their works. There were no engagements in the Philippines in 1899 prior to May 1, the battle of Manila Bay. We do not know of any flag incident of Feb. 14, 1898, such as you refer to.

N. L. W.—As we have already stated the rule for assigning the P.N.C. Staff to foreign service is the same as that applied to commissioned officers, i.e., "One with least foreign service will be the first detailed." A retired enlisted man cannot be assigned to active duty. The law does allow for the assignment of certain officers, with their consent, to active duty on recruiting service, and as instructors at colleges, etc.

DOBBS asks: A man deserted from the Marine Corps, and four days later enlisted in the Army under the same name, and is now serving in his twenty-third year of continuous service. Could he, without being punished, obtain that previous service in the Marine Corps toward retirement? Answer: Apply through the channel. You could not now be punished for the desertion of twenty-three years ago.

H. D. asks: A man enlisted in March, 1911, and after being in the Service five months was given a dishonorable discharge after serving an eighteen months' sentence at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison for borrowing money on a government revolver. Has he a chance to go back to the Service and make good after this mistake? Could he get back if he had the company commander of some company that would be willing to take him? Answer: He would not be accepted.

H. B. L. asks: Did ex-President Roosevelt ever hold a commission in the Regular Army after the Spanish-American War? Answer: Never held a commission in the Regular Army at any time. He was lieutenant colonel and later colonel of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the "Rough Riders."

J. C. T.—Reference to foreign service pay in Hawaii, see answer to "Cavalryman" in the Journal of July 19. Service in Porto Rico and Hawaii has not carried extra pay to enlisted men since 1906.

N. G. I. asks: What constitutes the sanitary troops? Is a detachment of Hospital Corps, i.e., a regimental detachment, correctly designated sanitary troops in time of peace, that is when not called into active service? A holds that a detachment of Hospital Corps, when ordered into a state camp of instruction, should be designated Attached Sanitary Troops; B holds that they should be designated Detachment Hospital Corps. Which is correct? Answer: "Par. 33, Field Service Regulations. The Medical Department consists of a surgeon general, and of the commissioned and enlisted personnel, nurses and dental surgeons authorized by law for that department. The personnel of the department and all other persons assigned to duty with that department are collectively called sanitary troops. For duty in the field, sanitary troops are divided into (1) those assigned to regiments and other units, and (2) those formed into independent sanitary units, such as ambulance companies and field hospitals."

M. M. C.—In the Navy as soon as a person is declared a deserter the descriptive list of the deserter is sent immediately to all receiving ships, and notice of the desertion is sent to the next of kin and to the mayor of the town where the deserter resided at date of enlistment, each of which letters shall embrace a transcript of articles R 3644 and R 3645 (quoting the law as to forfeiture of citizenship rights and declaring the penalties for enticing, aiding or harboring deserters).

B. S.—The qualifications for appointment to the position of Q.M. sergeant in the Q.M. Corps are set forth in A.R. 93, as amended in Changes No. 35, A.R., June 20, 1913: "Q.M. sergeants from sergeants of the line who have served five years in the Army, including three years as non-commissioned officers."

T. J.—Extra pay for service in Hawaii was discontinued by law in 1906. See answer to "Cavalryman," issue of July 19.

J. B. G.—Contract surgeons, acting dental surgeons and veterinarians, though none of them commissioned officers of the Army, are entitled to military courtesy. Veterinarians of the Q.M. Corps are civilians.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 15, 1913.

An exciting tennis tournament, held here for two weeks, was finished last Thursday. A beautiful silver cup was won by Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell. The cup was given by subscriptions of the players taking part in the tournament, who consisted of Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth C. Masteller, Lieut. and Mrs. Frederick L. Martin, Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas F. McNeill, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Miss Nathalie Berry and Lieutenant Ellis. Mrs. Harry L. Maynard, of Portsmouth, Va., has been the guest of her son, Lieut. John B. Maynard, for a week. Mrs. R. W. Pekin left Friday to spend the remainder of the summer with her parents at Minneapolis, Minn. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas A. Clark and son are occupying one of the upper apartments opposite the postern gate.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell had supper on Sunday for Miss Middle Patterson and Capt. John McBride, Miss Ethel Pullman and Lieutenant Quinton. Mrs. Richard L. McKenny and her mother left Saturday for Twilight Park, in the Catskills, to visit Col. and Mrs. Blount. Mrs. Kimball, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John L. Reynolds. Mrs. George A. Wildrick, with the children, left Friday to spend two months with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, at their summer home in Pittsfield, Major Percy Kessler, who was confined to his quarters for a week, is able to be out.

Mrs. and Miss Johnson, of Iowa, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Knight. After the hop Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray had a club supper for Mrs. Withers, Miss Dorothy Wilcox and Lieutenant Osborne. Miss Bartlett, of Washington, returned to her home on Sunday after a pleasant visit to Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes. Major George A. Nugent had a club supper Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Ira A. Haynes and Major and Mrs. William P. Pence. Another club supper was given by Miss Ethel Pullman for Miss Middle Patterson, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell and Lieutenant Quinton. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard gave a dinner Saturday for Miss Hemingway and Mr. Baird, of Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. Frederick Hanna has his brother, Mr. Clifford Hanna, visiting him. Mrs. S. N. Marshall, of Dallas, Texas, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall, left for her home Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Rose gave a club supper Saturday for Mr. Walters, the playwright, Mrs. Walters and Miss Bonnell. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes had a club supper for Major and Mrs. Harry Pettus, Lieut. and Mrs. Clifford L. Corbin, Capt. and Mrs. James Totten, Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Marshall and Mrs. S. W. Marshall. Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Maynard had a club supper for Miss Hemingway, Mrs. Watterson, Miss Dorsey, Mr. Baird and Lieut. Guy Mix. Mrs. Verbeck, of Manlius, N.Y., is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Perry C. Gallup. Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas F. McNeill and Capt. James B. Taylor were dinner guests of Lieut. William P. Currier Saturday.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell entertained at dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Clifford C. Carson and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Barnes. Mrs. Edmund Edwards and two children are guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Morse. Mrs. William A. Lane, widow of Colonel Lane, is at the Chamberlin for several months. Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers has had his brother visiting him for ten days. Capt. and Mrs. Walter C. Baker had a dinner Sunday for Miss Middle Patterson and Capt. John McBride. Mrs. Bradley, Mr. C. H. Walker, of Hampton, gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Quinn Gray, Miss Dorothy Wilcox, Miss Dorsey, Lieutenants Armstrong, Osborne, Borden, Quinton and Miss Lee and Mr. Buller, of California.

Mrs. Kimberly and the Misses Kimberly are guests of Col. and Mrs. C. P. Townsley, at West Point, N.Y.

The baseball season closed here Saturday, leaving the 118th Co. with the first place, the 41st Co. second, the 58th Co. third, 6th Co. fourth, 69th Co. fifth, 73d Co. sixth, 35th Co. seventh, 168th Co. eighth, 169th Co. ninth, and 166th Co. last.

FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, July 13, 1913.

A delightful luncheon was given July 10 at the Alta Club by Mrs. Richard A. Keyes in compliment to the ladies of Fort Douglas. The two large tables, seating a company of nearly fifty guests, were placed in the gold room. The decorations consisted of baskets of deep rose-colored carnations and feathery sprays of the gypsy philia. The place-cards showed the crest of the hostess in white and gold. The troubadours seated toward one corner furnished a delightful musical program through the meal. In addition to the Army ladies the town friends of the hostess present at the affair numbered over a score. Those invited from Fort Douglas were Mesdames James A. Irons, Frederick Perkins, Willis Uline, William S. Graves, Charles Crawford, John H. Hess, George H. Estes, T. R. Harker, John De Witt, Charles Exton, A. W. Foreman, B. P. Johnson, A. O. Seaman, Frederick G. Kellond, H. M. Nelly, George C. Bowen, Dalton, Morton Smith, of Detroit; Walter Drysdale, Joseph A. Rogers, George F. N. Dailey, Mrs. C. C. Smith and her sister, Mrs. Birnie, Mrs. W. B. Graham and her sister, Miss Cartwright.

The hop Friday evening was delightfully informal and enjoyed by a number from town as well as the garrison people. The affair was the last large social event in Army circles before the departure of the regiment for their summer maneuvers at Heber City. It was managed beautifully by Dr. Charles Walston, Mrs. C. C. Smith and Mrs. Frederic G. Kellond, the only members of the hop committee at the post, and they were assisted by Col. Frederick Perkins and Mrs. Arthur C. Dalton, who received. Dancing was continuous till midnight, when Mrs. Graves took a party of thirty or more of the young people over to her quarters for a hop supper in honor of her son, Sydney, and her daughter, Dorothy, the hostess being assisted by Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. John De Witt, Mrs. Estes, Mrs. R. C. Ditty, Capt. and Mrs. Upton Birnie are guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Smith at Fort Douglas, on their way to sail for the Philippines. Mrs. Birnie is a sister of Mrs. Smith, and a delightful reception was given at the Smith quarters Saturday evening. Mrs. Smith will leave with them when they go and will remain in San Francisco till after the return of the regiment from their outing with the Utah battery at Heber City. Captain Smith has already gone to the coast for a short stay, on business connected with the regiment.

Mrs. Willis Uline entertained a dozen little girls of the post and town at a delightful little garden tea on Friday in honor of the birthday of Jane Uline, the second daughter of the family, the merriment lasting till after nine. The guests were, besides the three daughters of the home, Miss Lou Uline, Jane and Cynthia, Alice Hess, Katherine and Harriet Kellond, Helen Nelly, Frances Estes, Sue Birnie, Dorothy Dorrity, Virginia Rust and Helen Plumb. Capt. and Mrs. John L. De Witt entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner Tuesday in compliment to Major and Mrs. Charles Crawford and for Capt. Morton P. Smith and his mother, Mrs. Smith, of Detroit, and Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton. Another delightful affair in honor of the Crawfords was the dinner given last Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, when other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey, Lieut. Charles P. Hall and Mrs. E. M. Huckins, who is still the house guest of the Estes.

A delightful dinner which preceded the hop Friday was that by Capt. and Mrs. Albert W. Foreman for Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Estes, Capt. Morton P. Smith and his mother and Lieut. and Mrs. George F. N. Dailey. Mrs. Robert N. Campbell, wife of Lieutenant Campbell, C.A.C., on Tuesday had an elaborate luncheon at the country home of her mother, Mrs. Cheesman, for Mrs. Arthur G. Hertzler, of Philadelphia, who has just arrived from a visit with Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Allen, at Niagara. Mrs. Campbell leaves with her two small daughters to join Lieutenant Campbell at Fort Morgan within a few days. Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons entertained a party of young people at the Empress last Wednesday evening, with a supper downtown later, the affair being in honor of Sydney and Dorothy, son and daughter of Major and Mrs. Graves. Others in the

party were Fred Perkins and Kean and Bonnie Miller, from town. Mrs. Graves helped chaperone.

A delightful dinner of last evening at the Country Club was that given by Lieut. and Mrs. Walter S. Drysdale, of Fort Douglas, for Col. and Mrs. James A. Irons, Capt. and Mrs. John De Witt, Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Exton and Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur C. Dalton. Mrs. C. C. Smith entertained over twenty of her friends last evening at an informal supper for Capt. and Mrs. Upton Birnie. The guests were mainly the friends who had known Mrs. Birnie when she was one of the young girls in the regiment.

Mrs. James A. Irons entertained the Ladies' Auction Bridge Club delightfully Monday afternoon, having the card tables out under the trees. Prizes were won by Mrs. George F. N. Dailey, Mrs. Charles W. Exton and the hostess. Lieut. W. B. Wallace leaves on Monday for Detroit, Mich., to be a coach for the National Guard of Michigan rifle team before the annual shoot at Camp Perry. Miss Denise Karick, a great favorite with the military folk at Douglas, just now in New York, has been spending commencement week at West Point, visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Wiley E. Dawson. Mrs. John H. Hess has returned from a ten days' outing with Dr. Hess in Yellowstone National Park, having spent a few days with Army friends at Mammoth (Fort Yellowstone).

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor and Miss Lou Uline are here from Fort Leavenworth to visit for a time with the Uline family. Lou will return to school in the fall with her grandparents. Lieut. George F. Rozelle, 22d Inf., from San Antonio, Texas, has been spending a few days in town renewing Army friendships. He leaves shortly for the East.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., July 14, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Brewster have returned from Fairhill, Minn., where they spent their honeymoon. Mrs. Brewster was formerly Mrs. Elsie Bleaker, daughter of the late Col. Arthur Ducaut, U.S.A. Capt. and Mrs. Robert P. Howell, jr., have arrived from New Orleans and have been assigned quarters at the garrison. Captain Howell will be on duty on river work in Kansas City until the opening of the Army Service Schools here.

Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton Smith left Wednesday for a stay at Fort Niagara, N.Y. Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, accompanied by their granddaughter, Miss Lou Uline, left Monday for an extended visit with their daughter, Mrs. Willis Uline, and Major Uline, Fort Douglas, Salt Lake City. Lieut. J. H. Dickey, 15th Cav., has been appointed squadron adjutant to relieve, Lieut. E. J. Pike.

Lieut. and Mrs. Xavier Blauvelt, 7th Inf., announce the birth, July 6, of a son at Leavenworth, to whom they have given the name Charles William. Mrs. George E. Kumpke is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fenlon, of Kansas City, Mo.

The sixth annual convention of the department encampment, United Spanish War Veterans, Department of Kansas, will be held here Aug. 6 to 8. It promises to be one of the largest reunions of Kansans who served during the Spanish-American War. The encampment will be near Merritt Lake, and the families of the men are expected to attend. Mr. Charles C. Church, state commander, has made arrangements for the guests and has sent out over 500 invitations. Capt. William S. Albright, captain in the 20th Kansas, is quartermaster of the Kansas Department.

Brig. Gen. John Simpson left here Wednesday for Atlantic City, N.J., to remain during the summer months. Among those who have been assigned to quarters here are Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 7th Inf., 20-A Summer place; Lieut. R. F. Fowler, C.E., 5-D Otis Hall; Lieut. J. O. Taussig, 7th Inf., 5-6-D Schofield Hall; Lieut. A. P. Upshur, M.C., 3-C Schofield Hall; Lieut. S. S. Creighton, M.C., 39 Thomas avenue; Lieut. David McCoach, C.E., 5-B, Otis Hall; Lieut. J. S. Trumbull, M.C., 40 Thomas avenue.

Mrs. W. E. Thomas, of Kansas City, was the guest during the past week of her daughter, Mrs. John O'Keefe Taussig. Capt. and Mrs. Casper W. Cole are guests of friends in Fort Riley, Kas. Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Bissell and children left Thursday for Manitou, Colo., where Mrs. Bissell and children will remain during the summer months. Lieutenant Bissell will return here later, leaving by motor for Galveston, Texas, where he will join his regiment. Lieut. J. G. Steese, C.E., was the guest of friends here Thursday, en route from Galveston, Texas, to the military Academy at West Point, where he will be on duty. The Kansas Militia will not come here as expected for the annual competition, but will go to Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. Joseph W. Gilbreth, 27th Inf., who arrived Friday with prisoners from Fort Sheridan, was the guest in the city of Mrs. Traber Norman and family and Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Lloyd. Captain Gilbreth returned Saturday to his station. Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph O. Mauborgne are entertaining Mrs. Mauborgne's mother, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, of San Antonio, Texas.

An informal hop was enjoyed Friday evening at Pope Hall. Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, C.E., arrived Saturday from New Orleans, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Mrs. Sherrill and son have been here for several weeks. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George D. Long are guests of Dr. L. C. Allen, 3544 Wabash avenue, Kansas City, Mo., en route to the Philippines. Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Case left Saturday for an extended stay in Indiana. Capt. and Mrs. W. P. Secora were entertained Sunday evening with a delightful dinner party. Miss Priscilla Poore and Miss Adelaide Poore, daughters of Major and Mrs. Benjamin Moore, are guests of their sister, Mrs. Joseph Mauborgne and Lieutenant Mauborgne, who on Friday evening gave a dancing party in honor of their guests. A buffet supper was served to the guests, numbering about thirty-five.

Major and Mrs. F. D. Webster and daughters, who have been at their old home on South Broadway for a month, leave this week for Fort Douglas, Utah. Capt. Josiah C. Minus, guest of Major and Mrs. Webster, left Saturday for San Antonio, Texas. Captain Bond left Saturday for an indefinite stay in Indianapolis, Ind. Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 6th Cav., left Saturday for Indianapolis, Ind.

Sergeant and Mrs. Robert A. Fellenz announce the birth of a daughter July 6.

A. M. Geiger, of Leavenworth, has been awarded the contract to build two concrete target houses on the target range at a cost of \$1,345.

Over \$100,000 has been appropriated for repairs at the post. The post exchange is putting in an ice plant.

FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., July 21, 1913.

Miss Margaret Gatchell and Miss Margaret Fisher, of Washington, D.C., were luncheon guests of Mrs. McLeary on July 9. Lieutenant Thompson entertained at dinner at the Raleigh in Washington for Miss McClellan and Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard on Tuesday. Miss Roxy Doniphan, of Alexandria, Mrs. Lipscomb, of Fort Hunt, and Lieutenants Skene and Edwards were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary on Wednesday.

A party from the Chief of Ordnance office, including Captain Walsh, of the Ordnance, Mr. Evans, of the Signal Corps, and Mr. Lambert, Army representative of the General Electric Company, also three assistants in the Ordnance office, came down to the post to test out a new electric firing generator for big guns. The experiment was conducted at Battery Detachment and proved very satisfactory. The party further reported that the last experiment, conducted at Captain Wilson's quarters, where they were entertained prior to their departure, was also a great success.

Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam on Friday. Lieutenant Elgin, who arrived on the post Tuesday, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Shippam. Mrs. Elgin, who is now visiting in Virginia, does not expect to reach Fort Washington until August. Lieut. Alfred H. Erck, of the Infantry, was the guest of Lieutenant Elgin on Saturday. Lieut. Karl Greenwald, of the Field Artillery, who has been in Washington taking part in the polo tournament, was the guest of Lieutenant Lindt on Saturday. Mr. Hughey Hemingway, who went through Fort Washington on his motor cycle last Sunday, stopped for dinner with Lieutenant Thompson. Captain Moody, of Washington, was the

guest of Captain Sevier on Sunday. Other visitors Sunday were Dr. Williams, guest of Dr. Kinsey, and Mrs. Foster, Miss Garrard, of Fort Myer, and Mr. Moore, guests of Lieutenant Thompson.

Lieut. and Mrs. McLeary dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Cordier, of Fort Hunt, on Sunday. Mrs. J. E. Wilson returned home Sunday. Mrs. Van Poole left Monday for Wilmington, Del., to visit Miss Frances Brinkley. Lieutenant Barkley gave a dinner on the mine planter Monday in honor of Miss McClellan. Mrs. Hubbard has given a series of enjoyable motoring parties during the week for her guest, Miss McClellan.

Mine practice was held Monday when a number of mines were fired with very good success. Colonel Baker and Major Cole, who came down for the firing, were the guests of Captain Sevier.

Through the efforts of the post in repairing the roads at this end and the county work on the other end, we now have a splendid roadway for motoring on the Maryland side from Fort Washington through to Washington, D.C.

Because of the warm weather the moving picture apparatus has been moved from the post exchange and installed in the walls of the old fort, out of doors, to the delight of all. Refreshments are served on the grounds and the band gives a selection after each picture, making these evening most entertaining and very popular.

FORT ROBINSON.

Fort Robinson, Neb., July 13, 1913.

On Sunday, July 6, Lieutenant Lutz spread the paper for a chase. Those who turned out were Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Robert Talbot, Miss Colladay, Miss Poudre, Lieutenants Simpson and Grimes. Major and Mrs. Hartnett entertained Miss Lowe and Lieutenant Smith at Sunday dinner. There was a polo game during the afternoon which was unusually fast, although there were only three on each side. After the game Mr. and Mrs. Scott had a little tea for the players and young girls. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Captain Long, Lieutenant Grimes, Miss Lowe, Mr. Robert Talbot, Miss Paddock, Lieutenant Simpson, Miss Colladay, Lieutenant Henry and Miss Elliott, Lieutenants Lutz and Smith.

Monday Lieutenant Garrison arrived after spending a year at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley. About seven o'clock on Monday evening two buckboard loads of people went out to the "ice pond" for a swim. Afterward they enjoyed a little supper served in the club rooms. Those who went were Misses Lowe, Paddock and Colladay, Lieutenants Smith, Garrison, Grimes, Lutz and Simpson, with Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot as chaperones. Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Habegger had a party for Mrs. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Misses Lowe, Paddock, Poudre and Colladay, Lieutenants Henry, Smith, Grimes, Lutz, Garrison and Simpson.

There was a good polo game Wednesday afternoon. Wednesday evening Capt. and Mrs. McKenny entertained Mrs. Huggins, Miss Colladay and Lieutenant Simpson at dinner. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin left Wednesday morning for Fort D. A. Russell, to be the guests of their daughter and son-in-law, Dr. and Mrs. Snyder.

Lieutenants Garrison and Grimes gave a bowling party July 9 for the Misses Lowe, Colladay, Poudre, Paddock, Lieutenants Smith, Lutz, Simpson and Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot. After rolling three frames the party adjourned to Lieutenant Grimes's quarters, where a delicious supper was served. Friday evening the children gave a little play, "King Roughbeard," in the gymnasium. The orchestra played between the acts. There was a big audience. The proceeds are to be sent to the Army Relief Society. After the play the little folks enjoyed dancing at Capt. and Mrs. Craig's. The cast of characters follows: Ethel Craig, Princess Louise; James Arnold Habegger, King Cole; Elizabeth Patterson Walker, Lady in Waiting; May Craig, Gentleman in Waiting; James A. Habegger, Gentleman in Waiting; Robert Graham Lowe, King Roughbeard. William McKenny was stage manager; Robert Scott, musical director; costumes were by Margaret Hartnett, and Ralph Talbot was business manager.

Col. and Mrs. Sichel entertained at dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Mrs. Huggins and Mrs. Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Lowell gave a supper Saturday for their house guest, Miss Paddock. The guests appeared as little girls and boys and enjoyed a three-course progressive supper, served at small tables on the lawn. Those present were Misses Elliott, Colladay, Poudre, Trumbo, Paddock and Lowe, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Captain Long, Lieutenants Symmonds, Elliott, Grimes, Smith, Lutz, Simpson, Henry and Mr. Robert Talbot. After supper all sorts of old-fashioned games were played. Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe came in after supper.

Fort Robinson, Neb., July 20, 1913.

There was a very good polo game July 13. Lieutenant Garrison gave an auto party in the evening for Miss Lowe, Miss Poudre and Lieutenant Grimes. On Monday there was a moonlight riding party, after which refreshments were served in the club rooms and dancing was enjoyed. Present: Misses Lowe, Poudre, Colladay and Paddock, Lieutenants Garrison, Lutz, Grimes, Simpson and Mr. Bob Talbot, with Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot as chaperones.

Mrs. Musser's mother, Mrs. Krag, from Columbus, Ohio, arrived July 15 for an extended visit. Chaplain Landry returned Tuesday from a leave of two months in the East. Capt. and Mrs. Craig gave a pretty house dance for their guest, Miss Lowe, Tuesday evening. Present: Misses Lowe, Paddock, Poudre, Colladay, Symmonds, Elliott, Lieutenants Grimes, Henry, Smith, Garrison, Lutz, Simpson, Captain Long, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot and Bob Talbot. Wednesday "Pickles" Talbot had his first birthday party. All the small children of the garrison were invited and had a fine time.

Lieutenant Garrison gave another auto party July 16 for Misses Lowe, Paddock and Poudre, Lieutenants Grimes and Simpson. Thursday afternoon Miss Trumbo gave a bowling party for Misses Palm, Paddock, Poudre, Colladay, Symmonds, Elliott, Mesdames Hartnett, Habegger, Lowe and Talbot. After the bowling a dainty luncheon was served at Miss Trumbo's home.

Margene Musser celebrated her third birthday July 17. All the children were invited as well as several of the parents. Those present were Margaret Hartnett, Phyllis Symmonds, Elizabeth and Dick Walker, Bob and Virginia Lowe, Bob Scott, "Pickles" Talbot, James Habegger, Ethel and May Craig, Billy and Louise McKenny, Adna, Winifred, Virginia and Tiny Arnold, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. McKenny, Mrs. Lovell, Miss Scott, Mrs. Symmonds, Mrs. Talbot and Mrs. Krag.

Lieutenant Garrison gave a bowling party July 17 for Misses Lowe, Paddock, Poudre, Colladay, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Lieutenants Grimes, Smith, Henry and Simpson and Mr. Robert Talbot. After bowling the party stopped in the club for refreshments. Mr. Robert Talbot has been in the post hospital, suffering from a severe attack of ivy poisoning.

Mrs. Morey entertained Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds, Katherine and Robert Symmonds, Habersham Elliott at dinner July 17. Saturday Col. and Mrs. Elliott, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Capt. and Mrs. Cass gave a pretty dance in the gym. the evening of July 19 for their guest, Miss Poudre. After a program of fourteen numbers the guests adjourned to Captain Cass's quarters for refreshments. Present: Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds, Katherine and Robert Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. Lowe, Major and Mrs. Hartnett, Col. and Mrs. Sichel, Major and Mrs. Elliott, Miss and Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Huggins, Miss Colladay, Miss Trumbo, Mrs. Morey, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Musser, Mrs. Krag, Lieut. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Paddock, Lieut. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Habegger, Captain Long, Lieutenant Henry, Capt. and Mrs. Craig, Miss Lowe, Capt. and Mrs. McKenny, Capt. and Mrs. Arnold, Lieutenants Grimes, Smith, Simpson, Lutz, Garrison and Messrs. Rudolf and Randsome from Crawford.

A very exciting and close baseball game was played Saturday afternoon between the married officers and the bachelors. The married officers won, 18-17, in a seven-inning

game. The teams were: Married—Captains Symmonds, Lowe, Craig, Lieutenants Talbot and Scott, Chaplain Landry, Dr. Musser, Mr. Habegger, with a soldier as catcher for each side. Bachelors—Captain Long, Lieutenants Garrison, Smith, Grimes, Simpson, Henry and Lutz and Mr. Robert Symmonds.

BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Banks, Mass., July 22, 1913.

Colonel White, the district commander, spent several days last week at Fort Banks and was the guest of Colonel Marsh. Major Sarratt was entertained by Captain Ralston. Capt. and Mrs. Kelton entertained informally at luncheon on Thursday for Miss James, daughter of Capt. Harry L. James, U.S.A., retired, of New London, Wis. In the afternoon Mrs. Kelton entertained with a musicale. Those taking part were Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Miss Symmes, of Amesbury; Miss James, of New London, Wis.; and Mrs. Ross, of Winthrop. Others present were Mrs. Willis, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Hawes, Colonel Marsh and Mr. Walter Maish.

The rain did not stop the field sports at Fort Strong Friday afternoon. The 75-yard dash, in the heats, was won in the finals by Derstan, 3d Co.; Wheeler, 1st Co., in order named; time 8 1-5 seconds. The obstacle race, which consisted of a run to the bags, each man dressing, and then a run to canvas placed on the guns, a crawl under the cloth and a dash under settees, was great sport. The tug-of-war, each company entering a team, was won easily in the pull-off by a team of the 1st Company.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton entertained at dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Delano. An informal dance was given last Friday night at Fort Andrews. A delightful collation was served between dances. Among those present were Major and Mrs. Callan, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, Captain Battle and Mrs. Rivers, Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Mrs. Ekwurzel, Mrs. Blackford, Misses Fowler, Taylor, Watson, Maginnis, Lieutenants Riley, Roland and Dr. Drake.

Miss Lillian Buckner, of Baltimore, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Cygon. Dr. McKnight, of Fort Andrews, has returned from Texas, where he has been stationed for the last six months. Captain Battle and Mrs. Rivers entertained Miss Emerson, of Boston, for the week-end. Dr. Drake, of the Portland defenses, has been visiting friends at Fort Andrews. Lieut. and Mrs. Nickerson entertained Miss Fowler, of Auburndale, and Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, for the dance at Andrews Friday.

Lieutenant Barrett, of Fort Warren, attended and played at a musicale at Hingham, Friday. Mrs. Harvey, of New Orleans, is with her daughter, Mrs. Lawrason, at Fort Andrews. Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks, is back from a ten-day leave spent at the Maplewood, White Mountains, N.H.

Miss Kelly, of Washington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. E. Callan, at Fort Andrews. The Fort Andrews Auction Club met on Friday night at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrason. Captain Battle had dinner Thursday for Miss Emerson, of Boston, and Lieutenant Riley, of Fort Banks; Colonel Jordan, of Fort Strong; Major Callan, of Fort Andrews, and Capt. H. C. Kelton, of Fort Banks, have left for the joint maneuvers on Long Island Sound. The 46th Company, from Fort Strong, and the 124th Company, from Andrews, with Lieutenants Niles, Roland and Nickerson have also left to participate in the maneuvers.

In the absence of Captain Kelton, Lieutenant Riley is in command of the 7th Company, at Fort Banks. Major Shaw, of the Medical Corps, wife and son have arrived at Fort Banks and are settling in the quarters recently vacated by Major Patterson. Miss Paul, of Winthrop, spent the week-end with Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, at Fort Andrews.

Capt. and Mrs. Wheatley, of Fort Andrews, gave a "medley" party Tuesday night for Major and Mrs. Callan, Captain Battle, Mrs. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. Watson, Lieut. and Mrs. Nickerson, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Mrs. Ekwurzel and Mrs. Blackford, Misses Watson, Taylor and Maginnis and Paul, Lieutenants McKell, Riley, Roland and Dr. McKnight.

Dr. McKnight and Lieutenant Roland are frequent attendants at the dances at the Hotel Benton. Captain Wiggon has left Fort Warren for an extended trip abroad, during which he will visit Scotland and France. Miss Nellie Symmes, of Amesbury, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Hawes for several days this week.

FORT MEADE.

Fort Meade, S.D., July 14, 1913.

The National Guard of South Dakota arrived Wednesday morning and the troops are encamped across the creek on the rifle range northwest of the post. They are to spend about a week in target practice, under the direction of Lieut. Calvin P. Titus, Infantry.

Mrs. Maize, Miss Rose Clarke, Lieutenants Taulbee and Patterson were guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Franklin at a dance in Deadwood Tuesday evening. Mrs. Clarke, Miss Clarke, Lieutenant Maize and Captain Oliver motored to Deadwood and accompanied them home that night. Capt. J. J. Miller left Tuesday night for Columbus Barracks, where he is detailed on recruiting duty. He was here for a few days packing his household furniture.

Col. J. T. Clarke left Tuesday for Devil's Lake, N.D., for duty at the militia encampment there. Mr. Ernest Moffet and Teddy Moffet are spending the week at the Davenport dams as the guests of Mr. Davenport. Capt. and Mrs. C. A. Dolph, Q.M.D., and two children arrived Sunday from the Philippine Islands and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lawton upon their arrival. Captain Dolph relieves Captain Lawton as quartermaster.

Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton and Dick left Sunday evening for Jefferson Barracks, their new station. Lieut. C. P. Titus gave an interesting lecture on "The Battle of Pekin" at the headquarters tent in the militia camp Sunday morning. Buses conveyed the officers and ladies who wished to attend the lecture. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Morgan gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Lawton and Dick, who left the next day for Jefferson Barracks.

Lieut. F. B. Edwards, post exchange officer, has arranged for a moving picture circuit again. The first show was Saturday night and they will continue throughout the week. Lieut. C. P. Titus was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Foster at dinner Monday.

Capt. J. M. Morgan intends to move into the house just vacated by Capt. F. G. Lawton. Then Capt. D. H. Gienty will take Captain Morgan's quarters, leaving the cement house for Capt. C. A. Dolph. Miss Florence Davenport, of Sturgis, and her guest, Miss Ruth Eggle, spent the week-end with Miss Moffet.

Troops I and K played ball Sunday, Troop I winning.

FORT MORGAN.

Fort Morgan, Ala., July 20, 1913.

The baseball game last Sunday between the Red Elm team from Mobile and the Fort Morgan team was very exciting and the home team won, with the score 10 to 1. Several officers and their wives met at Capt. and Mrs. Garcia's quarters Monday night for a lesson in the latest dances. Mrs. S. M. Landrey, wife of Captain Landrey, U.S.R.C.S., left Mobile last week for the North, to visit relatives for the summer. A number of the post people made the round trip from the post to town last Wednesday. Mrs. Garcia going up to meet her brother, Dr. Tuckey, from San Francisco, who will be her guest for about a week. Lieutenant Campbell entertained several of the officers informally on Wednesday evening. Chaplain Newsome left Wednesday on a few days' leave for the Seashore Camp Grounds at Biloxi, Miss., where he attended the Methodist camp meeting; he returned to the post Saturday. Captain Doores left Thursday on a week's leave for Mobile and New Orleans.

The post band has been on a fishing trip to Navy Cove and was greatly missed during its absence. The Daphne baseball team from Daphne, Ala., arrived yesterday morning to play the Fort Morgan team; the visitors were victorious, 9-6.

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Dr. Farrow left Saturday morning for Jackson Barracks for temporary duty.

Saturday morning news was received that the steamer Holabird had blown her furnaces; this was sad news as this will mean that she will be incapacitated for about three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. G. Donald, of Mobile, arrived Saturday to spend the week-end with their daughter, Mrs. Barlow. That evening Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow were hosts at an informal run party for Major and Mrs. Burgess and Mr. and Mrs. Donald. Dr. Boggess, of the Quarantine Station, entertain at dinner this evening for Major and Mrs. Burgess, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and Dr. Laughlin. Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow had as their guests Sunday Major and Mrs. Burgess.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., July 20, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury entertained at supper Sunday for Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. and Mrs. James Hanson, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor. Capt. F. G. Lawton, to relieve Capt. James Hanson as Q.M., Jefferson Barracks, arrived Tuesday from Fort Meade, S.D., accompanied by his wife and two children. Mr. Ralph Aldrich, of Detroit, Mich., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton.

Mrs. J. M. Holmes was hostess for the Ladies' Card Club on Tuesday. Present: Mesdames T. W. Griffith, A. E. Williams, H. C. Pillsbury, W. W. Wetherill, F. H. Burr, J. A. McAllister and Miss Blanche Nolan. The prizes were won by Mrs. McAllister and Miss Blanche Nolan. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England had as guests for supper on Tuesday Capt. and Mrs. James Hanson and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury. Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury had supper on Wednesday for Mr. Barnett and Col. Love, of St. Louis, Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Mr. Franklin Lawton and Mr. Ralph Aldrich. Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. McAllister gave a supper party Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. A delightful supper was given on Thursday by Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith in honor of Mrs. Griffith's birthday. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. A. M. Wetherill, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr, Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor.

Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster entertained at supper on Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Farmer, Capt. and Mrs. James Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. H. G. Humphries and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England. Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. Wetherill had as guests for supper on Thursday Capt. and Mrs. F. G. Lawton and Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury. Lieut. Talbot Smith left on Thursday with a detachment of recruits for Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Capt. A. M. Wetherill celebrated his birthday on Friday by entertaining fourteen friends at a delightful supper. Later the party went for a moonlight automobile trip. Those present were Col. and Mrs. T. W. Griffith, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Farmer, Capt. F. H. Lomax, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor. Capt. and Mrs. James Hanson gave a moonlight riding party on Friday. A delightful dinner was served at Kammerer's Garden, and

the guests were Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Pillsbury and Capt. and Mrs. G. W. England.

Miss Ethel Jones had as dinner guests on Friday Misses Fry, Rash and Brishen and Mr. Comfort, of St. Louis, Messrs. Summers, Watson and Marion Jones, cadets, Military Academy, Miss Aileen Griffith and Mr. Henry Jones. Mrs. H. G. Humphries gave a charming supper on Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. James Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. C. L. Foster, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Starkey, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Holmes, Lieut. and Mrs. F. H. Burr and Lieut. and Mrs. R. C. Taylor.

Miss Irene Parsons, of Bismarck, N.D., was the guest of her aunt and uncle, Capt. and Mrs. G. V. Rukke, for the week-end. Col. and Mrs. W. T. Wood, on account of Mrs. Wood's continued illness, have given up their plan of spending a year in European travel, and will return to the United States on the steamer Cincinnati after only three months abroad.

An exciting baseball game was played on July 26 between the post team and the Nicholson Grocery Company, the latter winning, 13 to 12. It may be of interest to some company commanders to learn that recruits Rochiccioli and Wiernaszewski have reported for duty at Jefferson Barracks.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y.H., July 22, 1913.

Our baseball team has not played in luck this week. Fort Hamilton was defeated on Tuesday afternoon by the men of the U.S.S. Delaware, 3-2. On Wednesday we lost to Fort Hancock, 12-6, and on Sunday to the Marine Corps, Brooklyn Navy Yard, 12-9.

Last week, Miss Mary Kane and Miss Marjorie Larkin, of Ossining, N.Y., were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, who entertained at dinner in their honor Tuesday for Lieutenants Crawford, Blackmore and MacDill. Miss Ethel Allen and Lieutenant Murphy, of Fort Hancock, joined the party and spent the evening at Coney Island. On Wednesday Captain Embick invited Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett, their guests, and Lieutenant Blackmore to dine with him at the Field and Marine Club in Brooklyn. Colonel Skerrett, Captain Proctor and Lieutenants Schwabe and MacDill attended the dance at the Field and Marine Club on Tuesday.

Miss Marjorie Edson, of Washington, D.C., is visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. McKie. Miss Edson has just returned to the States, after a year in Manila, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Schull, wife of Major H. W. Schull, who is commanding Fort Santiago. A party of eight, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. McKie, Lieut. and Mrs. Gray, Miss Julia Littell, daughter of Colonel Littell, Miss Edson and Lieutenants Morrissey and Larned, 29th Inf., stationed at Governors Island, spent Saturday evening at Coney Island. Lieutenants Schwabe and Crawford also took the same trip.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Darden, of New Orleans, stayed over Tuesday with Lieut. and Mrs. Carpenter and sailed on Thursday for Europe. Capt. and Mrs. Williams left on Saturday for Henryville, Pocono Mountains, Mrs. Williams and Marie to spend the summer and Captain Williams on a ten-day leave. Lieutenant Blackmore is acting adjutant during Captain Williams's absence. Captain Goldthwaite has returned from Gettysburg.

On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Bartlett left for Lebanon, Pa., where Lieutenant Bartlett was best man at the wedding of Miss Lida Patch and Lieut. Philip Gordon, who is stationed

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at West Point. Capt. and Miss Lambdin entertained out-of-town guests on Sunday. On Thursday Capt. and Miss Lambdin dined with Capt. and Mrs. McKie. Mrs. Sloan, of Brooklyn, arrived on Sunday to spend the week with her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Hess.
 Chaplain Waring, 11th Cav., was the guest over Monday of Col. and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Howlett, of Brooklyn, was the luncheon guest on Monday of Miss Ethel Allen and the same afternoon Miss Allen, Mrs. Howlett, Mrs. McKie and Miss Edson made up a table of bridge. Captains Proctor and Matson and Lieutenants Schwabe, Bartlett, Crawford and Gross left to day with the 84th and 123d Companies for the coast defense of New London, Conn., to participate in the Army and Navy maneuvers to be held during August.

LUDLOW BARRACKS.

Ludlow Barracks, Mind., P.I., June 7, 1913.

Capt. F. S. L. Price took some of the ladies and children on the launch to Polloc on May 24. In spite of the rain a very enjoyable afternoon was spent by Mesdames Lewis, Jones, Mould, Lincoln and Allen and Frederick Lewis, Louise Price, Elizabeth Jones, Marietta Mould, Rush Lincoln and Herschel Allen. The Merritt came May 27 and the following people were entertained during her stay here: Mrs. Shute and Miss Patterson were entertained at lunch by Capt. and Mrs. Price, other guests being Mr. Sandeford and Mr. Uhl; Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln gave a pretty dinner for Mrs. Shute, Miss Patterson, Mr. Uhl and Mr. Sandeford; Lieutenants Van Horn, Christian, Winton, McGrath, Nichols, Adams and Kleitz were entertained at the club by Lieutenants Grey, Uhl and Sandeford; Capt. and Mrs. Frankenberg were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis at lunch; Mrs. Northington came from Zamboanga to be house guest of Dr. and Mrs. Jones.

On May 28 Dr. and Mrs. Jones entertained, after the bowling, with a "soda water" party. Those enjoying the beverage were Mrs. Northington, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Goodwin, Capt. and Mrs. Mould, Captain Troit, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen. Mrs. Jones entertained the Morning Card Club May 29. Col. and Mrs. Tillson gave a pretty dinner May 30 for Mrs. Northington, Dr. and Mrs. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Mould and Dr. and Mrs. Squires.

Sergeant Zimmerman conducted an appropriate observance of Memorial Day. He gave an excellent talk and extended sympathy to the friends and family of Pvt. Harvie Pulliam, of Co. D, who died on April 25. Mrs. Goodwin played a violin solo, with organ accompaniment by Mrs. Lewis.

Major Jenkins came May 30 on his annual tour of inspection. Major Latrobe and Captain Farley were visitors to the post from Cotabato May 31. The Evening Card Club was entertained Saturday by Lieut. and Mrs. Allen. On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Price were hosts at the merriest and most original dinner. Mrs. Northington was guest of honor and other guests were Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Goodwin, Major Jenkins, Major Winn and Lieutenant Sandeford.

The Aguilar was here on Monday and the post was visited by Colonel Taylor and daughters, Col. and Mrs. Boughton, Captain Roberts, Captain Arnold, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Sprague and Major Cannon. Col. and Miss Taylor and Lieut. and Mrs. Collins dined with Col. and Mrs. Tillson. Capt. and Mrs. Mould were Major Cannon's guests on the Aguilar for dinner. General Pershing visited the post for a few hours on Tuesday.

Company A, Captain Lewis and Lieutenant Sandeford, left Tuesday for Jolo. Company B, Captain Baldwin, came from Malabang on Wednesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Northington went to Cotabato with Major Jenkins Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. Lincoln gave a pretty dinner for Mrs. Northington on Thursday. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Jones and Capt. and Mrs. Price. Friday the Morning Card Club met with Mrs. Mould.

For their guest, Mrs. Northington, Dr. and Mrs. Jones gave a delightful dinner on Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. Goodwin, Major Jenkins and Lieutenant Uhl were the other guests. Saturday Dr. and Mrs. Squires gave a pretty dinner for Mrs. Northington, Dr. and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Goodwin.

CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mind., P.I., May 31, 1913.

Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty gave a delightful dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver, Miss Dougherty, Lieutenants Hobson and Betcher on Sunday, May 18. Lieutenant Weaver, with a detachment of thirty men, left Monday morning for Mungung for station. He will relieve Lieutenant Van Wormer, who goes to the States on leave, with Mrs. Van Wormer. Mrs. Weaver will remain at the post until about June 8, when she will join Lieutenant Weaver. Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Grier entertained the Auction Bridge Club, Mesdames Pershing, Munson, Knudsen, Grier, Weed, Moran, Weaver, Botsch and Hoyt, and Misses Collins and McCabe. Prize-winners were Mesdames Munson, Weed and Moran.

Major Cress, of Camp Overton, spent Thursday in the post. Lieut. and Mrs. Moran entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty, Miss Dougherty and Lieutenant Hobson. Saturday afternoon, May 24, Mrs. Morton gave a bridge party complimentary to Mrs. Pershing and for Mesdames Munson, Dougherty, Weed, Knudsen, Kernan, Grier, Botsch, Scovel, Weaver and Hoyt, and the Misses McCabe, Collins and Dougherty. Prizes of artificial roses were won by Mesdames Botsch, Hoyt and Scovel and Miss Collins.

Captain Shaw and Lieutenant Akin returned from leave to the post on the Merritt. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson, who are stationed in Manila and are taking the Southern Island trip, were visitors in the post Saturday. Major Wright, A.G., in charge of the Philippine Scouts affairs, spent several days in the post, inspecting the various lake stations. Major Hanson was host at dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. Munson, Major Jenkins and Captain Shaw.

Lieut. and Mrs. Grier were hosts at dinner May 27 for Major and Mrs. Munson, Lieut. and Mrs. Moran and Lieutenants Hobson and Betcher. The Bridge Club met with Mrs. Hoyt May 28; those having the highest score were Mesdames Pershing, Knudsen and Grier. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty entertained Major Wright at dinner Wednesday, and on Thursday entertained for Gen. and Mrs. Pershing, Col. and Mrs. Boughton, Mrs. Weed, Miss Collins, Miss Dougherty, Captain Ross, Major Gilsheuser and Lieutenant Rohrer. After dinner the spacious living room was cleared and dancing was enjoyed by the dinner guests, and also by Capt. and Mrs. Morton, Lieut. and Mrs. Spring, Miss McCabe and Lieutenants Collins and Betcher.

Lieut. and Mrs. Spring, of Manila, were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Morton for the week-end. Capt. and Mrs. Dougherty had as guests for the week-end Col. and Mrs. Boughton, of Manila. Colonel Taylor, of Manila, was a visitor in the post Friday and was luncheon guest of Major and Mrs. Munson. Major and Mrs. Munson had as guests at dinner Friday Mrs. Pershing, Mrs. Weed, Miss Collins and Miss

McCabe, Major Hanson, Captain Ross, Dr. Napier and Dr. McGuire. Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Moran had as dinner guests Capt. and Mrs. Knudsen, Mrs. Botsch and Lieut. and Mrs. Weaver.

PORT LISLUM.

Port Liscum, Alaska, July 8, 1913.

The Ladies' Auction Club met on Wednesday, July 2, at the home of Mrs. Robert L. Weeks. Those playing were Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Walker, Miss Troup, Mrs. Whitley, Mrs. Dalton, Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Payne and Mrs. von Schrader. High score for the day was made by Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader. Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader entertained at dinner on Thursday, July 3, for Colonel Von Schrader, Miss Virginia Harrison and Lieut. Charles Floyd.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph P. O'Neil announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Virginia Harrison, to Lieut. Charles S. Floyd, 30th Inf. The wedding will take place at Col. and Mrs. O'Neil's quarters on Saturday, July 26. Lieutenant Floyd is stationed at Fort Davis, Alaska, and the young couple will be at home there after Sept. 1, 1913.

Valdez celebrated "the Fourth" with a three days' celebration of athletic sports, with prizes. Rock drilling contests and many other novel stunts were introduced. The tug of war, held on Friday, July 4, between Valdez and Port Liscum, was a great test of endurance. It lasted for one hour and ten minutes. The Valdez team was finally victorious. The Co. H. launch Lucas won the prize of \$50 in the motorboat race Friday night. The boat was run by Private Addis and steered by Private Aranan. Valdez was crowded with visitors from all the surrounding vicinity. The Donaldson made morning, afternoon and evening trips from the fort during the celebration to accommodate the large number of officers, ladies and men who attended the sports. The baseball game between Valdez and Port Liscum, on Sunday afternoon, July 6, concluded the festivities. The teams were evenly matched and the game was most exciting. The score was 5 to 6, in favor of Port Liscum.

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Dalton entertained at a charming luncheon on July 4 at their residence in Valdez for Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader, Lieut. Glen E. Edgerton, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stewart, of Cordova, and Mrs. Fuller, Capt. and Mrs. William A. Carleton and Capt. Isaac Erwin were dinner guests of Judge and Mrs. Thomas Shepard, of Valdez, on July 7. Lieut. and Mrs. Stuart A. Howard gave an attractive dinner party in honor of Miss Harrison and Lieutenant Floyd on July 7. Other guests were Dr. and Mrs. Alleyne von Schrader and Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig. After dinner the guests played bridge. Mrs. von Schrader won first prize and Lieutenant Floyd second.

THE ARMY.

Department, District and Division Commands.

Eastern Department.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

1st Division.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y., Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commanding.

North Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Totten, N.Y., Col. John V. White, commanding.

South Atlantic Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Charleston, S.C., Col. Frederick S. Strong, commanding.

1st Brigade.—Hqrs., Albany, N.Y., Brig. Gen. M. P. Evans.

2d Brigade.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga., Brig. Gen. R. K. Evans.

Central Department.—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill., Col. William A. Shunk, Cav., in temporary command.

3d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Ft. Riley, Kas., Col. O. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav.

2d Division.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Major Gen. William H. Carter, commanding.

4th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Col. R. L. Bullard, 26th Inf., in temporary command.

5th Brigade.—Hqrs., Galveston, Texas.

6th Brigade.—Hqrs., Texas City, Texas, Brig. Gen. C. R. Edwards in temporary command.

Southern Department.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, commanding.

Cavalry Division.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas, Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss.

1st Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Brig. Gen. James Parker.

2d Cavalry Brigade.—Hqrs., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, U.S.A.

Western Department.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

Pacific Coast Artillery District.—Hqrs., Fort Miley, Cal., Brig. Gen. John P. Wissner.

3d Division.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal., Major Gen. Arthur Murray.

7th Brigade.—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash., Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt.

8th Brigade.—Hqrs., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Brig. Gen. Ramsay D. Potts.

Philippine Department.—Hqrs., Manila, P.I., Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell.

District of Luzon.—Brig. Gen. Clarence R. Edwards.

District of Mindanao.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing.

Hawaiian Department.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston.

1st Hawaiian Brigade.—Hqrs., Honolulu, Oahu, H.T., Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; K, and L, in Philippines.—address Manila, P.I., arrived Feb. 4, 1912.—E. Galveston, Texas; G. H. and M. Texas City, Texas; F. Vancouver Bks., Wash.; I. Ft. Shafter, H.T.

SIGNAL CORPS COMPANIES.

Headquarters.—Washington, D.C.—A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; D, Texas City, Texas; I, El Paso, Texas; E, Honolulu, H.T.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; F and L, in Philippines.—address Manila, arrived Nov. 2, 1910; G, Ft. Wood N.Y.; K, Ft. Gibson, Alaska; A, D, E, I and L are field companies.

FIELD HOSPITALS AND AMBULANCE COMPANIES.

Field Hospital No. 1 and Ambulance Co. No. 1. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; **Field Hospital No. 2 and Ambulance Co. No. 2.** Presidio, S.F., Cal.; **Field Hospital No. 3 and Ambulance Co. No. 3.** Texas City, Texas; **Field Hospital No. 4 and Ambulance Co. No. 4.** Ft. William McKinley, P.I.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., band and Troop D, Presidio of S.F.; Troop C, Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, Cal.; Troops A and B, Yosemite National Park, Cal.; Troops E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.

2d Cav.—Entire regiment at Fort Bliss, Texas.

3d Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

4th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, I, K and M, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Troops H and L, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

7th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines.—address Manila, P.I., Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

8th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines.—address Manila, P.I., Hqrs. arrived Dec. 30, 1910. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.

9th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Douglas, Ariz.

10th Cav. (colored).—Entire regiment at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

11th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

12th Cav.—Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troop E, Ft. Russell, Wyo.; Troops I, K, L and M, Ft. Meade, S.D.

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13th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Bliss, Texas, except Troop I, which is at Ft. Riley, Kas.

14th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; I, K, L and M, McIntosh, Texas.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D, E and F, Schofield Barracks, H.T.; Battery F arrived in November, 1910, and Batteries D and E, July, 1911. A, B and C, in Philippines.—address Manila, P.I. Will be ordered to Honolulu for station; A and B arrived in Philippines April 2, 1910, and C, Oct. 31, 1910.

2d Field Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., D, E and F, sailed for the Philippines July 5, 1913; A, B and C, in Philippines.—address Manila, P.I. A and B, arrived April 1, 1911, and C, July 2, 1910.

3d Field Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E and F, Ft. Myer, Va.

4th Field Art. (Mountain).—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.

5th Field Art. (Siege).—Hqrs., and Batteries A, B, C, E and F, Ft. Sill, Okla.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

6th Field Art. (Horse).—Entire regiment at Ft. Riley, Kas., except Battery C, which is at Fort Bliss, Texas.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. McKinley, Me. 79d. Ft. Monroe, Va.
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 74th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 75th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T.

4th. Ft. Williams, N.J. Arrived January, 1913.
5th. Ft. Williams, Me. 76th. Ft. Hancock, N.C.
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.

9th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.
10th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
11th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
13th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 83d. Ft. Strong, Mass.
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.
17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 86th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

18th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 91st. Jackson Bks., Fla.
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.
23d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 4, 1911.

24th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived April 1, 1911.

25th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.
26th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
27th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
28th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
29th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
30th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
31st. Ft. Worden, Wash. 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.
32d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.
33d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 104th. Ft. Armstrong, H.T.
34th. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 105th. Ft. Rogers, H.T.
35th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 106th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
36th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 107th. Ft. Williams, Me.
37th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
38th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
39th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 110th. Ft. Greble, R.I.
40th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.
41st. Ft. Howard, Md. 112th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
42d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Oct. 4, 1910.

43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Del. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 116th. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 119th. Ft. Washington, Md.
50th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.
51st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 121st. Ft. Scriven, Ga.
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 122d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.
54th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.
55th. Ft. De Russy, Honolulu, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.
56th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
57th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 127th. Ft. Worden, Wash.
59th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 128th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
60th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 129th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 130th. Ft. Adams, R.I.
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 131st. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 132d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
64th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 133d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.
65th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 134th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal. 135th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
67th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 136th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
68th. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 137th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.
70th. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived March 31, 1912.
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 138th. Ft. Crockett, Texas.
72d. Ft. Scriven, Ga. 139th. Ft. Du Pont, Del.
140th. Ft. Howard, Md. 141st. Ft. Strong, Mass.
142d. Philippines. Address Manila, P.I. Arrived Sept. 2, 1911.
143d. Ft. Kamehameha, H.T. Arrived May, 1913.
144th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 145th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.
146th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 147th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal.

From Reveille To Taps

Holeproof Hosiery will give your feet that "comfy" feeling from the time you pile out in the morning until you "douse the glem" at night.

For service, too, Holeproof leads. They are soft, light and attractive and a box of six pairs are guaranteed free from holes six months.

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The 25-cent "Holeproof" is the world's best quarter sock. Six pairs guaranteed six months, \$1.50. The extra light weight, \$2.00. The mercerized, with a silky finish, \$3.00. Your choice of all one color or assorted. "Holeproof" pure silk socks \$2.00 for a box of three pairs—guaranteed to wear three months. The genuine "Holeproof" is sold at all Post Exchanges and Ship Stores, or direct, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

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150th. Ft. Ward, Wash. 162d. Ft. Dade, Fla.
151st. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 163d. Ft. Pickens, Fla.
152d. Ft. Banks, Mass. 164th. Jackson Bks., La.
153d. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 165th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
154th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 166th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
155th. Ft. Williams, Me. 167th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.
156th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. 168th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
157th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 169th. Ft. Monroe, Va.
158th. Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal. 170th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.
159th. Ft. Ruger, H.T. Mine companies.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—At Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T., arrived May 18, 1912.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Shafter, H.T. Arrived March 30, 1911.
3d Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Ontario, N.Y.
4th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.
6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco.
7th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
8th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived at Manila March 6, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
9th Inf.—Hqs., Machine-gun Platoon and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
10th Inf.—Entire regiment, Canal Zone, Panama. Arrived Oct. 4, 1911.
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
12th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
13th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Oct. 31, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
14th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. George Wright, Wash.
15th Inf.—Hqs., 1st and 3d Battalions and Machine-gun Platoon, Tientsin, China, address there; 2d Battalion, Philippine Islands, address Manila, P.I. Regiment arrived in Philippines Division Dec. 3, 1911. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
16th Inf.—Entire regiment at Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.
17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.
18th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
19th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
20th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
21st Inf.—Vancouver Bks., Washington.
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
23d Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
24th Inf. (colored).—In Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Arrived Jan. 1, 1912. Regiment is permanently stationed in P.I.
25th Inf. (colored).—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T. Arrived January, 1913.
26th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Texas City, Texas.
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Galveston, Texas.
29th Inf.—Hqs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
30th Inf.—Hqs., band, Cos. I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; Cos. A and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; Cos. B and C, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; Cos. G and H, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; Cos. E and F, Ft. Davis, Alaska.
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E and G and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; E and H, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 52, Manila, P.I.
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.
Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 22. Later changes appear elsewhere.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address mail for vessels of Atlantic Fleet: Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Fleet flagship and flagship of Rear Admiral Badger.) Capt. Frederick L. Chapin. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander.
ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Roy C. Smith. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Hugh Rodman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. William J. Maxwell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 10 guns. Capt. Henry B. Wilson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26 guns. Capt. Louis S. Van Duzer. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Second Division.

Rear Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander.
LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fletcher.) Capt. Henry A. Field. At Tuxpan, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MICHIGAN, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Edward E. Capehart. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. James H. Oliver. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—first line, 8 guns. Capt. Thomas Snowden. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

Third Division.

Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, Commander.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Usher.) Capt. Clarence S. Williams. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Marbury Johnston. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Spencer S. Wood. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. Frank K. Hill. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John D. McDonald. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Frank E. Beatty, Commander.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Beatty.) Capt. Edward Simpson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. John J. Knapp. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
IDAHO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. William L. Howard. Capt. George W. Kline ordered to command. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24 guns. Capt. William B. Fletcher. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Capt. Joseph Strauss. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.
DIXIE (tender to Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Comdr. John K. Robinson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr., Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William F. Halsey, jr. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
LANSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
PRESTON (destroyer). Ensign David H. Stuart. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
REID (destroyer). Ensign David F. Ducey. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
SMITH (destroyer). Ensign William C. Wickham. In reserve at the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Second Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Clarke H. Woodward, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
ROE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Clark H. Woodward. At Newport, R.I.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Puleston. At Newport, R.I.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Hugo W. Osterhaus. At Newport, R.I.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Stafford H. R. Doyle. At Newport, R.I.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. George P. Brown. At Newport, R.I.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group, except Henley, to Newport, R.I.
HENLEY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. William L. Littlefield. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MAYRANT (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Conn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. John P. Jackson. At Newport, R.I.
STERRETT (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins. At Newport, R.I.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles R. Train. At Newport, R.I.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Daniel P. Mannix. At Newport, R.I.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Franck T. Evans. At Newport, R.I.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap, jr. At Newport, R.I.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Julius F. Hellweg. At Newport, R.I.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. Harold R. Stark. At Newport, R.I.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Frank D. Berrien. At Newport, R.I.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. DeLany, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group, excepting Fanning, to Newport, R.I.
JENKINS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. DeLany. At Newport, R.I.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward C. S. Parker. At Newport, R.I.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William N. Jeffers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. William Ancrum. At Newport, R.I.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. At Newport, R.I.

Submarine Flotilla.

First Division.

Lieut. Richard S. Edwards, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE (tender). Lieut. Alfred H. Miles. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
C-1 (submarine). Ensign Thomas E. Van Metre. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Elwin F. Cutts. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Richard S. Edwards. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
C-4 (submarine). Ensign Holbrook Gibson. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
C-5 (submarine). Ensign John W. Rankin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Second Division.

Lieut. Lewis D. Causey, Commander.
Send mail for boats of this group to Newport, R.I.
TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Clarence N. Hinkamp. At Newport, R.I.
SEVERA (tender). At Newport, R.I.
D-1 (submarine). Ensign Radford Moses. At Newport, R.I.
D-2 (submarine). Ensign Robert A. Burg. At Newport, R.I.
D-3 (submarine). Ensign Worrall R. Carter. At Newport, R.I.
D-4 (submarine). Lieut. Lewis D. Causey. At Newport, R.I.
D-5 (submarine). Ensign Dallas C. Laizure. At Newport, R.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. George E. Gelma. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

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CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. David Lyons. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Bsn. Christian Crone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.
ONTARIO (tug). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PANTHER (repair ship). Comdr. Milton E. Reed. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tug). Bsn. John D. Pennington. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PATUXENT (tug). Chief Bsn. John P. Judge. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SAN FRANCISCO (mine layer). Comdr. William K. Harrison. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Luther L. Von Wedekind. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
SONOMA (tug). Chief Bsn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail for the vessels of this fleet, except Chester and Alabama, to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Knight. Comdr. Benjamin F. Hutchison. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 8 guns. Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
INDIANA, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Indiana is in ordinary.
IOWA, battleship—second line, 22 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Iowa is in ordinary.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Levin J. Wallace. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kearsarge was placed in ordinary May 31.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26 guns. Lieut. Roland M. Brainard. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Kentucky was placed in ordinary May 31.
MAINE, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Robert K. Crank. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Maine is the receiving ship at Philadelphia.
MASSACHUSETTS, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William P. Scott. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Massachusetts is in ordinary.
MISSISSIPPI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Walter G. Roper. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20 guns. Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
SALEM, cruiser—third class. Lieut. Paul A. Dampman. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Walter C. Cowles, Commander-in-Chief.
Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Temporary flagship of Rear Admiral Cowles.) Capt. William W. Gilmer. At Guaymas, Mexico.
CALIFORNIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. At Seattle, Wash. Comdr. Newton A. McCully ordered to command.
MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. John M. Elliott, retired. On cruise to Alaska. Comdr. Philip Andrews ordered to command.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Capt. Charles P. Plunkett. At San Diego, Cal.

Fleet Auxiliary.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At Guaymas, Mexico.

Pacific Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Edwin H. Dodd, Commander.
IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Allen B. Reed. At San Diego, Cal.
First Torpedo Division.
Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At San Diego, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Ensign James L. Kauffman. At San Diego, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Abner M. Steckel. At San Diego, Cal.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Charles E. Smith, Commander.
ALERT (tender). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At San Diego, Cal.
F-1. Lieut. Charles E. Smith. At San Diego, Cal.
F-2. Ensign Francis T. Chew. At San Diego, Cal.
F-3. Ensign William B. Munroe. At San Diego, Cal.
F-4. Lieut. Kirkwood H. Donavin. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Alfred Reynolds, Commander-in-Chief.
Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Reynolds.) Comdr. Charles J. Lang. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Charleston is the receiving ship at Puget Sound.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Edwin H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

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GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Stuart O. Greig. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Henry M. Jensen. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12 guns. Lieut. Frank R. King. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. The Oregon is in ordinary.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Lieut. Henry A. Orr. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
ST. LOUIS, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. Lieut. Walter E. Whitehead. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hilary Williams. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
FORTUNE (tender). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Joseph S. Hulings. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Reginald F. Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Nicholson.) Comdr. Henry A. Wiley. At Nanking, China.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Mark L. Bristol. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11 guns. Comdr. John V. Chase. Sailed July 22 from Shanghai, China, for Nanking, China.

Second Division.

ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Sinclair Gannon. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John J. Hannigan. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Grattan C. Dichman. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ernest Durr. At Shanghai, China.

Third Division.

CALLAO, gunboat, 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Walter L. Heiberg. At Hong Kong, China.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Lieut. Stephen W. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. John F. Hubbard. At Hong Kong, China.

Fourth Division.

MONADNOCK, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4 guns. Comdr. William C. Cole. In first reserve at Olongapo, P.I.
PAMPANGA, gunboat. Ensign Paul J. Peyton. At Olongapo, P.I.

Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Cyrus W. Cole, Commander.
Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance, Commander.
POMPEY (tender). Lieut. William O. Wallace. At Olongapo, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Raymond H. Spruance. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign William C. Owen. At Olongapo, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Keller. At Olongapo, P.I.
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Ensign Eugene M. Woodson. At Olongapo, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). Ensign Fred T. Berry. At Olongapo, P.I.

First Submarine Division.

Ensign Charles M. Yates, Commander.
MOHICAN (tender). Lieut. Robert V. Lowe. At Manila, P.I.
A-7 (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Charles M. Yates. At Manila, P.I.
A-2 (submarine). Ensign Gerard Bradford. At Manila, P.I.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign William H. Pasley. At Manila, P.I.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign John L. Rihelddaffer. At Manila, P.I.

Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward V. W. Keene, master. At Olongapo, P.I.
AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. At Shanghai, China.
ALEXANDER, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Olongapo, P.I. The Alexander has been ordered placed out of service.
RAINBOW, transport, 14 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Daniel W. Wurtzbaugh. At Shanghai, China.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bsn. Birney O. Halliwell. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor. Chief Bsn. Patrick Shanahan. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. Sailed July 19 from Norfolk, Va., for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Blamer. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
CAESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHEYENNE, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Francis G. Marsh. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 18 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Robert A. Abernathy. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Lieut. John J. McCracken. In first reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. The Cleveland is the receiving ship at Mare Island.
CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Sewall Point, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Ashley H. Robertson. At Topolobampo, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 3 guns. Comdr. George W. Laws. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
EAGLE, converted yacht, 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Charles H. Bullock. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Kenneth Whiting. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward. At Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18 guns. Comdr. Lloyd Chandler. At Cadiz, Spain. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitten, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

JUPITER, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

JUSTIN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Guaymas, Mexico. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class. Lieut. William V. Tomb. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. George E. McHugh. The Marietta is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the New Jersey Naval Militia with headquarters at Hoboken, N.J. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MAYFLOWER, converted yacht, 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. Newton A. Mully. At Frenchman's Bay, Maine. Send mail to the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Comdr. William D. MacDougall ordered to command.

MONTANA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wilbur B. Briggs. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Louis A. Kaiser. At Sag Harbor, N.Y. Send mail to Newport, R.I.

NANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8 guns. Comdr. William D. MacDougall. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed July 21 from Key West, Fla., for Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Capt. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The North Carolina is the receiving ship at Boston.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OZARK, monitor, 6 guns. Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6 guns. Lieut. David M. Le Breton, master. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PERLA (tug). Bsn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4 guns. Comdr. John F. Hines. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRAIRIE, transport, 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SCORPION, converted yacht. Lieut. Comdr. Edward McCauley, jr. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. To be placed out of service. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH, converted yacht, 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10 guns. Comdr. Edward H. Durrell. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

TALLAHASSEE, monitor, 6 guns. Comdr. John B. Patton. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20 guns. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Guaymas, Wash. Send mail to the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20 guns. Comdr. Francis L. Chadwick. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

WHEELING, gunboat. Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. Sailed July 21 from Fernandina, Fla., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YORBTOWN, gunboat, 6 guns. Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

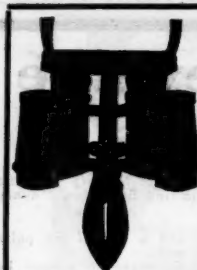
MARINE SCHOOL SHIPS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

ADAMS (Public Marine School, of Philadelphia, Pa.). Sailed from Philadelphia May 17 for summer cruise. Christiansa, Norway, will be the first stop made by the ship. The vessel will remain there about eight days. Copenhagen, Leith, Rotterdam, Gravesend, England, Lisbon and Funchal, Madeira Islands, will be among the foreign ports touched by the training craft. In order that the boys may have an opportunity of visiting the towns, the Adams will remain in each place a week or ten days.
NEWPORT (Public Marine School, of New York state). Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman, U.S.N., retired. On summer cruise. To go South as far as Hamilton, Bermuda, and return to the United States coast and work up to Halifax.

The following is the itinerary of the summer cruise of the training ship Newport: Arrive New London, Conn., July 13, leave July 17; arrive Newport, R.I., July 17, leave July 22; arrive Narragansett Bay (cruising) July 22, leave July 30; arrive Provincetown Aug. 2, leave Aug. 7; arrive Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, leave Aug. 12; arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 14, leave Aug. 19; arrive Halifax, N.S., Aug. 21, leave Aug. 26; arrive Provincetown, Mass., Aug. 29, leave Sept. 2; arrive Newport and Narragansett Bay Sept. 6, leave Sept. 11; arrive New London, Conn., Sept. 12, leave Sept. 17; arrive Long Island Sound Sept. 17, leave Sept. 19; arrive Glen Cove, L.I., Sept. 24, leave Sept. 29; arrive New Haven, Conn., Sept. 19, leave Sept. 23; arrive New York, N.Y., Sept. 29; graduating exercises Oct. 1. Mail should be addressed to the different ports and mailed in time to reach the port before the date set for leaving.

RANGER (Public Marine School, of Boston, Mass.) Comdr. Charles N. Atwater, U.S.N., retired. On her annual cruise. The following is the itinerary of the Ranger, which left Boston, Mass., May 31, on her annual cruise: Naples, Italy, July 14; leave Naples July 24; arrive Leghorn, Italy, July 26; leave Leghorn Aug. 2, arrive Marseilles Aug. 4; leave Marseilles Aug. 11, arrive Barcelona, Spain, Aug. 13; leave Barcelona Aug. 20, arrive Gibraltar, Aug. 23; leave Gibraltar, Aug. 28; arrive Madeira, Sept. 2; leave Madeira, Sept. 8, arrive Bermuda, Sept. 30; leave Bermuda, Oct. 6, arrive Boston, Oct. 11; total, 10,000 miles. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of the Postmaster, N.Y. city, using domestic postage. The Mauretania, sailing from New York the morning of Aug. 20, will carry the last mail which will reach the Ranger at Madeira;



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and the Oratava, sailing on Sept. 27, the last which will reach the ship at Bermuda.

RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Annapolis.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

Torpedoboats Bagley, Bailey, Barney, Biddle and Stringham. The Bagley, Barney, Bailey and Biddle are at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Charleston.

At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.

Lieut. James W. Hawward, Commanding.

Destroyers—Macdonough and Worden; torpedoboats—Craven, Dahlgren, DeLong, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey and Wilkes; submarines B-1; and the cruiser Olympia, which is used as a barracks for the men of the group. The Worden is at Philadelphia for use of Pennsylvania Naval Militia during summer. The Macdonough is at Boston for duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia during the summer.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Mare Island.

At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. John E. Pond, Commander.

Destroyers: Hull, Lawrence, Preble and Stewart. Torpedoboats: Farragut and Goldsborough.

Reserve Torpedo Division, Newport.

At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I.

Torpedoboats: Blakely, Dupont and Morris.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO, Chief Gun. Charles B. Babson. At the naval station, Honolulu, Hawaii. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Bsn. Thomas Macklin. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC, Bsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bsn. John Danner. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

CLEVELAND (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. See "Cleveland" under "Special Service." The Manila is an auxiliary to the Cleveland.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CUMBERLAND (station ship). Lieut. Merritt S. Corning. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. George L. P. Stone. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. William R. Rush. At the navy yard, New York, N.Y. Address there.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Noble E. Irwin. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

INTREPID (station ship). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MAINE (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. See "Maine" under "Atlantic Reserve Fleet."

NORTH CAROLINA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. See "North Carolina" under "Special Service."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. The Boxer is an auxiliary to the Reina Mercedes.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. James J. Baby. At the naval station, Guam. Address mail Guam, via San Francisco, Cal. The Supply sailed July 15 from Guam for Olongapo, P.I.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS, Lieut. Comdr. Henry B. Soule. At Sausalito, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Bsn. James J. O'Brien. At Beaufort, N.C. Address there.

TUGS.

Accomac, Boston.
Acme, Mare Island.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iroquois, Mare Island, Cal.
Iwona, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Pennacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Pentucket, New York.
Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.
Sioux, Boston.
Sotomoyo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Trafic, New York.
Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Waban, Guantanamo Bay.
Wahnetta, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

Owing to a dearth of officers the French naval authorities find it impossible to make up a staff for the new battleship Jean Bart, now ready for service. The Ministerial statement fixing the number and composition of the staff adds: "The required complement cannot be made for a long time to come, especially as regards senior midshipmen and gunners." Only two-thirds of the latter can be found, while for the time France's finest ship will have to get along with eight middies instead of thirteen. A new naval bill is to be introduced to increase the personnel. At the same time the Minister of Marine, M. Baudin, is arranging with the Ecole Polytechnique to more than double the output of pupils training for the career of naval officer.

Some facts in regard to the Jean Bart, the latest completed French battleship, we take from the London Engineer's detailed description of the vessel in the June 27 issue: Her length is 541 feet 4 inches; beam, 88 feet 8 inches; designed speed, 20 knots. The main armament consists of ten 12-inch guns housed in pairs in five turrets, these being controlled on the Janney electro-hydraulic system. The thickness of the turret armor plating is ten inches. The guns have been designed to fire one shot each twenty-five seconds. The heights of the guns above the water line vary from 21 feet 5 inches to 30 feet 7 inches, and their arcs of fire from 135 degrees to 180 degrees. Each gun is about 59 feet in length and weighs 55 tons. The shells fired are about four feet in length and weigh 970 pounds. One hundred shells per gun are carried. The secondary armament consists of twenty-two 5½-inch quick firers. These are arranged in ten sections. There are two sections of three guns, one on each side of the citadel, while the remaining guns are arranged in pairs in casemates. The arc of fire of all these guns is 120 degrees. The guns in the citadel are 18 feet 6 inches above the water line and other guns 12 feet above the same level. The shells each weigh 80 pounds and 275 rounds per gun are carried. The shells are taken up to the casemates by electrically driven hoists, which are designed to deliver fifteen shells per minute. There are also four 47mm. 1.46-guns, and four submerged torpedo tubes. Two of these are arranged forward and two aft. They are of the 1909 design, and are for discharging 18-inch torpedoes. Twelve torpedoes will be carried. Forty Sauter-Harlé submarine mines will also be carried.

The four French battleships to be laid down this year are to be known as the Normandie, Flandres, Languedoc and Gasconne. They are to be 574 feet long, 89 feet beam, and will displace 25,000 tons on a draught of 8 feet 3 inches. As in the Bretagne class, the main armament will consist of twelve 13.4-inch guns, to be carried in three quadruple turrets placed on the center line. The secondary armament embraces twenty-four 5.5-inch weapons, grouped in batches of six, one on each broadside amidships and one at each end on the deck below the forward and after turrets and immediately below them. The speed is to be twenty-one knots with about 32,000 horsepower, to be developed in four shafts, the two outer ones driven by reciprocating engines and the two inner by turbines which are entirely independent of the reciprocating engines. Six 21-inch torpedo tubes are arranged for. A crew of 1,100 men is to be provided. The adoption of quadruple turrets in these ships is open to criticism, the London Engineer believes. The installation of such a large proportion of the main armament in so few positions is a hazardous matter, even though the French constructors have attempted to obviate it by the provision of 17-inch armor. The risk of losing the use of one-third of the main armament by the unlucky disablement of a barbette is considerable. Difficulties may also arise with regard to rapidity of fire. The "throw off" occasioned by the discharge of one gun in a twin mounting may range from two to five degrees; in a quadruple turret the length of the lever exerting this twisting effect on the turret is three times as great as in the case of a twin mounting. However infinitesimally the discharge of one gun may precede that of another, the consequent twist is practically bound, especially at long ranges, to cause the projectiles of the other guns to miss the target, the Engineer says. What it amounts to is that volley firing with one gun per turret is limited to three guns per volley in the French design instead of five as in the Orion class. Smoke interference may be expected to be radically worse with the four-gun turret, and it must take longer to get ready for the second volley in view of the greater readjustment to the laying

of the gun. Another serious objection is the impossibility of firing at more than three ships at once. Again, the disablement of one turret, although meaning only thirty-three per cent. of broadside fire, might entail the loss of the whole of the ahead or astern fire in the case of its being one of the end turrets.

The new German armored cruiser Seydlitz at her recent trials made a record speed of twenty-nine knots. The vessel displaces about 25,000 tons, and was estimated by her constructors to attain a nominal speed of 25½ knots.

The Japanese battle-cruiser Kongo, recently completed by Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., Barrow, is the most powerful of her type now in service. So satisfied with the design were the naval authorities in Japan that they decided to build from the same plans three more ships in Japan—the Hiyel, the Kirishima, and the Haruna. The first is now in an advanced state of construction, having been laid down Nov. 4, 1911; the others were laid down in March of the following year. The Kongo has a length over all of 704 feet, a beam of 92 feet, and displaces 27,500 tons on a draught of 27 feet 6 inches. The main battery consists of eight 14-inch guns and sixteen 6-inch guns. There are also sixteen small guns. The torpedo tubes are designed to fire 21-inch Whitehead torpedoes. The propelling machinery is of the Parsons turbine type. The Kongo was laid down Jan. 17, 1911, and launched May 18, 1912. The trials of the Kongo, completed in May of the present year, were of the most searching nature and were in every instance uniformly successful. The ship was in command of Captain Nakano, and a Japanese crew manned the ship throughout the trials.

Australia's first submarine, just launched from the Barrow yard of Vickers Limited, is 176 feet long, with a beam of 22 feet 6 inches, and when submerged her displacement will be 800 tons. Her main propelling engines consist of two pairs of Vickers heavy oil engines, each designed to develop 800 horsepower. These, it is anticipated, will give the submarine a surface speed of fifteen knots. She will carry 21-inch torpedoes.

Italian troops defeated the Arabs and occupied the town of Mudar recently, after what is expected to be the last important battle which will be fought in Cyrenaica between the Italians and the Arabs. A despatch from Rome, July 19, states that thirty Italians were wounded. They defeated two thousand Egyptian Arabs with two guns and quantities of stores, which were captured by the Italians. This movement will cut off the supplies of contraband received by the Arabs from Egypt.

Belgium, preparing for the contingency of a European war, in which she would be in alliance with France against the aggression of Germany, has by a recent act of Parliament increased her army to a peace footing of 350,000. This out of a relatively small population of 7,000,000. Among the new taxes to be assessed to raise the necessary army funds is a thirty-three per cent. increase on alcohol and about 12.50 francs per horsepower on automobiles.

Major Gen. Ehrich von Falkenhayn has been appointed German Minister for War in succession to Gen. Josias von Heeringen, who recently resigned. General von Falkenhayn is Chief of Staff of the 4th Army Corps at Magdeburg.

Officials employed in the Prussian War Office, holding the rank of officers in the army, will be tried by court-martial on July 29, according to a cable from Berlin. They are charged with accepting bribes from the Krupp Company and with putative treason. How many officers are involved is not known positively. It is known, however, that four attorneys have been retained to defend them, giving reason for the belief that there are at least three or four accused. The Lokal Anzeiger says that charges have been made against seven officers of whom one is chief clerk of the commissary department.

The pay of a German lieutenant is not sufficient to support a family, and the army regulations, as is generally the case in European countries, forbid an officer's marriage without his superior's consent. This permission is given only when a bride with a stipulated minimum dowry is found. Ex-Lieut. Hermann Bauer, of Dusseldorf, while still in active service, but at a time when his application to be permitted to resign had been handed in, married without the army authorities' consent. He has just been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in a fortress.

The British return of the tests of gun-layers for last year shows considerable improvement in the marksmanship of dreadnoughts. It also shows, says the Scientific American, that the larger the gun the greater is the accuracy. The percentage of hits out of rounds fired is: for the 13.5-inch, 57.9; 12-inch, 51.3; 9.2-inch, 53.2; 7.5-inch, 47.1; 6-inch, 50.9. It is estimated that out of 403,750 pounds of metal fired from dreadnought ships, 233,000 pounds, or 57.7 per cent., struck the target.

A number of inquiries were made of the First Lord of the British Admiralty in the Commons on June 10 as to the gunning of merchant vessels. The First Lord explained that merchant vessels carrying guns may belong to one or other of two totally different classes. The first class is that of the armed merchant cruisers, which on the outbreak of war would be commissioned under the white ensign and would then be indistinguishable in status and control from men-of-war. To this class belong the Mauretania and Lusitania. The second class consists of merchant vessels which would remain merchant vessels in war, without any change of status, but have been equipped by their owners, with Admiralty assistance, with a defensive armament in order to exercise their right of beating off attack. Much consideration had been given to international dangers of placing guns on merchant vessels until the department had made sure that in no circumstances should they be used except under justifiable conditions. All these ships are gunned for the sole purpose of defense in case of war.

The Chileans have been carrying out extensive harbor defense works at Valparaiso, Arica and Talcahuano, and the guns for their armament are to be delivered this year. The order for the main armament of fourteen 9.2-inch wire-wound guns of 50 calibers was given to the Bethlehem Steel Company, whose tender was considerably below those of the European makers. The 6-inch and smaller calibers are being supplied by Armstrongs.

Construction work on the line from Lima to Chila, which is being carried on under the supervision of the Ministro de Fomento (Minister of Public Works and Development) by the Peruvian army, is progressing. This is a narrow gauge line and is being built partly with a view to military usefulness. In September the new naval school building at La Punta, Callao, of armored concrete, with steel and concrete roof, built at a cost of \$67,200, was inaugurated. The building includes



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all departments for the naval academy, with dormitories, hospital, library and gymnasium.

A Connecticut metal works company has been awarded by the Argentine government a contract for 10,000 zinc powder cans as a part of the equipment of the battleship now being constructed at Quincy, Mass. Each can is to hold from 150 to 300 pounds of powder, and is water and air tight and has handles. Since the factory started work on the contract representatives of various governments have been there, and as soon as the concern is able to start on them it is expected that orders will be filled for other navies.

THE BIG GUN SPEAKS.

I am the great steel sentinel, invincible as fate,
Who welcomes every friendly sail and guards the harbor gate.
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I'm a ten-inch rifled argument for universal peace.
I'm the born oblator of the demons of the sea,
I'm the disappearing geni of the Coast Artillery.

I lie behind my parapet, the surf pounds at my feet,
But when there's trouble in the wind I raise my head and speak.
With a voice that rivals thunder and my lightning's tipped with steel,
I'm never stopped by armor-plate, I make the foemen feel
The venom of my fiery tongue, my bursting, smashing power;
The ship that took three years to build is junk within an hour.

Of late I wear a "Joseph's Coat," an awful thing to see,
But it makes me match my background when I'm placed in battery.
For shoot and duck's my tactics, 'though I'm weighed by tons, I'm fast,
And every thirty seconds comes my hot destructive blast,
And yet I seldom miss my mark, my watchword's accuracy
When I send my steel-clad messenger sky-shooting out to sea.

I'm the gun that guards the harbor from an alien vessel's shell,
For I can send six miles to sea six hundred pounds of Hell.
And when I rise up in my wrath, the foes that would defy
Are taught that it spells suicide to quarrel with such as I.
For I'm the great steel sentinel, invincible as fate,
Demanding that all come in peace who pass my harbor gate.

ROY S. TINNEY.

Armory, 13th and G Sts., San Diego, Cal.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE OLD ASTOR HOUSE

The approaching demolition of the old Astor House at Broadway and Vesey street, New York city, recalls an incident in the life of Gen. U. S. Grant just after he resigned from the Army. This incident had the Astor House for its setting and had an interesting sequel during the Civil War. It is best described in the following letter, written two years ago by Gen. S. B. Buckner, who surrendered Fort Donelson to Grant, explaining his relations with the victorious Union officer at the time of the capitulation:

"Grant and I were schoolmates, though not classmates, at West Point, and were very good friends. We served together in Worth's division in the Mexican War. About 1853 he resigned from the Army, his regiment being stationed in California. He landed in New York. He stopped at the old Astor House, and, being without friends, was ejected from the hotel and his baggage seized for the payment of his bill. I was then stationed in New York, and, knowing the proprietor of the Astor, Mr. Stetson, I accompanied Captain Grant to the hotel, introduced him to Mr. Stetson as my friend, and requested him to restore Captain Grant to his room, assuring him that his brother would soon be in New York and would pay his bill, also that I would be responsible for its payment. Mr. Stetson complied with my request. Captain Grant's brother soon joined him, settled his bill, and they went away together.

"My next meeting with Grant was as his prisoner at Fort Donelson. After the surrender I called at General Grant's headquarters on his boat, and after transacting some business in connection with the surrender he accompanied me to the bow of the boat as I was leaving and in a very quiet and modest way tendered me the use of his purse. I was touched by his generous offer; but as I had announced my purpose to share the fate of my men I felt that I could not accept a favor that could not be extended to them; therefore, thanking him for his magnanimous act, I declined to accept the generous proffer of his aid. In neither of these incidents did a cent pass from one to the other."

Popular Mechanics Magazine for August has the fourth of a series of articles on West Point which is to close in September. The August number describes the cadet's third year, illustrating the text with twenty-five excellent illustrations, ninety-two having been published thus far. In fact, there are in this number six pages of pictures to one of text. The same magazine has an illustration of the 5-inch gun and crew of the U.S.S. Vermont, and of the floating armory of the Illinois Naval Reserve.

Mr. Joseph H. Gartside, proprietor and manager of Gartside's Iron Rust Company, whose advertisement appears in another column, finds that others are infringing on his rights by advertising Iron Rust Soap. He has therefore secured through the Patent Office certain copyright and other papers which entitle him to the sole use of the title "Iron Rust Soap" for a cleaning preparation, and intends to protect his product from any infringement.

Some Congressmen would rather build post-offices than Dreadnoughts, but post-offices make a poor line of defense.—Brooklyn Eagle.

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